

# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

## CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

Editor: LORNE HURD

Associate Editor: RICHARD COBB  
Field Editors:  
CLIFF FAULKNOR, Western Canada  
DON BARON, Eastern CanadaHome and Family Section  
Associate Editors:  
ELVA FLETCHER  
GWEN LESLIE

## In This Issue

**FARMER'S ANSWER:** "You can't farm alone today," says Roy Coulter, whose answer to the farm problem is on page 13. His wife shares his ideas.—See page 54.

**CHRISTMAS IS COMING!** This month's Home and Family section is offering ideas for gifts and accessories that you can make yourself, and for festive foods which can be prepared ahead. You'll find them on pages 49, 50, and 52.

**THAT NO-GOOD PASTURE** used to be a sandy waste, but Harvey Henrickson and his partners transformed 100 acres, and now it makes good money.—See page 17.

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**COVER:** Hunting big horn sheep and mountain goats in Penticton district of B.C.—Ralph Hedlin photo.

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- If you buy feed can he tell you what feed is best suited to each age and type of stock?

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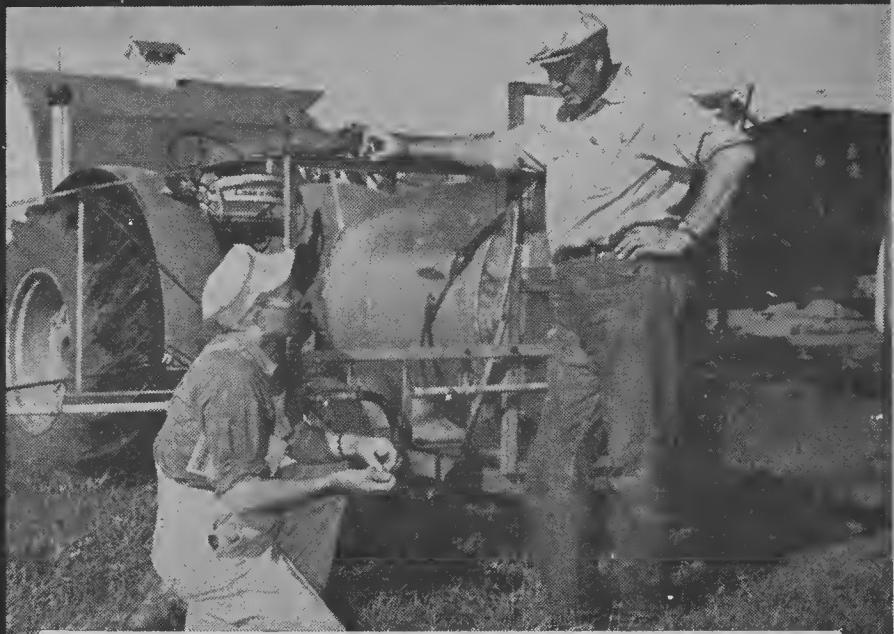
FERTILIZER KNOW-HOW—U.G.G. agent Bill Earl (left) of Ponoka, Alta., talks over next year's fertilizing program with Peter Davies. Mr. Davies farms 900 acres, feeds out about 200 hogs and 23 steers a year. He plans to fertilize every year and expects his agent to know how much and what analysis of fertilizer to apply.



GOOD GRAIN SERVICE—One of the largest farmers in the Ponoka district (3,100 acres), Glen Crandall expects his agent, Bill Earl, to know the grades and to be willing to hustle when he's in a hurry. Mr. Crandall does all the welding and mechanical work on his farm, keeps 150 head of range cows.



KNOWS FEED—Many farmers, like Bill Matejka, market their grain through livestock. Bill, who farms 1,600 acres with his brother and father, wants answers to their feeding questions. The Matejkas keep beef, hogs and sheep.



UP-TO-DATE WEED KNOWLEDGE—Edward Larsen has been spraying weeds ever since the late 1940's. He has 800 acres to keep clean and wants his agent to supply him with the latest information on new weedkillers and how to apply them. Mr. Larsen is one of Canada's first farmers to raise S.P.F. pigs.



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# Editorials

## We Have the Tools

SOMEWHERE between the boasts that "there's really nothing to worry about" and the cries of "things are getting worse" lies the truth about Canada's economic health today. The easy-going optimism of the postwar years has been badly bent, but it is also worth noting that this country has some pretty solid equipment with which to launch an advance into the future.

The point is made very strikingly in a recent *Business Review* published by the Bank of Montreal. While acknowledging that Canada's natural resources will continue to be the foundation of its wealth, it maintains that industrial expansion has enhanced the possibilities of promoting healthy and sustained economic growth, and of adapting to the new international environment.

What has happened to justify this opinion? The *Review* quotes the DBS index to show that the total volume of Canada's industrial output increased by some 73 per cent between 1949 and 1961. The rate of growth has varied from year to year and from industry to industry, and the average rate of expansion in the first half of the period was almost double that in the latter half. Nevertheless, this increase of 73 per cent has taken place, while population rose by 35 per cent and estimated real income per capita went up by about 25 per cent.

The *Review* takes a look at the performance of various major sectors of industry and, aside from increased demand resulting from a higher population and greater spending power, remarks on two factors which have aided the

upward trend in industrial production:

1. The sharpest increases in output among the non-durable goods industries were recorded in petroleum products and some chemical products. This growth reflects in part the displacement of goods formerly imported, and also the rapid pace of development of new products in these fields.

2. In durable goods, some of the individual industries have expanded rapidly. Behind such rapid expansion lies a story of innovation, of the development of new products, and of the consequent changing pattern of Canadian industry.

In conclusion, the *Review* states: "The picture that emerges . . . is one of expansion, diversification and growing efficiency, providing a broad base of industrial strength as a foundation for future economic growth."

These are heartening words, and not least for Canadian farmers, who must rely heavily on the nation's economic health and continued expansion for their own future prosperity.

It is right that we should feel concern for the present state of the nation. It is essential that we speak frankly and face up to hard realities rather than take refuge in dreams of what we would like things to be. It is true that there will be some pain and hardship in the adjustments that we must make to a changing world. But none of these is cause for cynicism or despair. Winston Churchill once said, "Give us the tools and we will finish the job." We have the tools—the job awaits us. □

## Splendid Work

DR. THORVALDUR JOHNSON retired last month. A native of Manitoba, he has been a key research scientist and administrator in the constant battle against rust for more than three decades. Since 1959, he had held the post of director of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Station in Winnipeg. Prior to that time, he was a member and officer-in-charge of the Station's Plant Pathology Laboratory. In all, Dr. Johnson's career has covered a span of 37 years. In this period of time, he has made a valuable contribution to Canadian agriculture, and, in doing so, has brought great honor and distinction to himself, and to Canada.

It was Dr. Johnson's fine research work on rust diseases, along with that of his co-workers, that has made it possible to develop rust resistant grain varieties. In recent years, as well as being co-ordinator of all research projects on rust and mildew diseases of cereals, he was directly responsible for studies of stem and leaf rust of wheat, stem rust of oats, and for testing new wheat and oat varieties for resistance to these diseases. His annual rust surveys and his interpretation of data on various races of rust have been considered vital in the overall plant breeding program.

Through a tremendous knowledge of his subject, and by painstaking work and leadership, Thorvaldur Johnson was instrumental in gaining for the Winnipeg Laboratory the reputation of being "the Mecca" of cereal rust research the world over.

Western grain growers had an especially good example of how essential and worthwhile the rust research work has been in the past growing season. Had Marquis been the predominant variety grown in 1962, wheat crops in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan would have been all but destroyed. The same holds true of much of the Dakotas and northern Minnesota where Canadian varieties are widely grown. Thanks to the qualities of the Selkirk and Pembina varieties, good yields of wheat have been harvested in spite of a heavy stem rust infestation in these areas.

Looking back over the years, much of tangible benefit has resulted from the rust research program. A careful estimate, for a 20-year period beginning in 1938, shows that the income of farmers in Western Canada rose by \$2.25 billion as a result of this program.

Dr. Johnson would be the last man to claim anything but a minor share of the credit for such a gigantic achievement. However, such modesty on his part exemplifies the kind of man he is. He is greatly admired for his humble, quiet ways, and the thoroughness of his approach to each piece of work he has undertaken. He is a scientists' scientist. He has earned esteem and respect by example and deed, and by his helpful and co-operative attitudes and actions.

As might have been expected, Johnson has never sought public attention or acclaim in all his years of service. Nevertheless, his brilliant career has been recognized in numerous ways. Among the honors that have been bestowed upon him are the Outstanding Achievement Award of the University of Minnesota, the Gold Medal Award of the Public Service of Canada, an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Manitoba, and fellowships in the Royal Society of Canada and the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

As Thorvaldur Johnson steps down from his heavy responsibilities, we are sure his many friends and associates, and the farm people he has served with such distinction, will want to join with us in paying him tribute. His contribution will be one that will be valued and remembered as long as fields of grain wave in the Prairie breeze. We doff our hats to him and wish him a long and happy retirement. □

## A Good Dose of Realism

AGRICULTURE Minister Alvin Hamilton laid the position of the Federal Government squarely on the line in respect to Canada's dairy problems in mid-October. In a press release prepared with unprecedented care and frankness, the Minister made it clear that the time had come when dairy producers must choose between voluntary agreement to curtail surplus milk production and drastically reduced price supports. He said, in effect, that the Canadian Government cannot indefinitely provide heavy dairy subsidies in face of the inability of the market to absorb surplus dairy production.

Elaborating on this stand, Mr. Hamilton made these additional points:

- A moderate reduction in dairy price supports would not likely reduce output significantly. Drastic reductions would likely be necessary.
- The responsibility for the surplus milk problem rests with all types of milk producers, and not merely the cream shippers.

- Any national policy that is devised must necessarily involve the fluid milk segment of the industry, over which the provinces have jurisdiction, in such a way as to minimize some of the production incentives.

Mr. Hamilton is obviously preparing the milk and cream shippers in Ontario and Quebec for what lies ahead. It was their representatives who last spring asked and received a year of grace in which to try to implement voluntary programs that would bring supply

and demand into better balance. Unfortunately, their efforts have failed to make the progress that was anticipated.

For too long dairy producers have seemed unwilling to grasp the true nature of their predicament. Warnings that the status quo could not be maintained on dairy policy were resented and repeatedly went unheeded. They have chosen within their respective ranks to point the finger at "the other fellow" as being the culprit of the piece. Instead of agreeing to a gradual adjustment in price supports, they have insisted that these be maintained or increased—self-defeating though this was going to be.

Nor has the Government much to be proud of in its handling of the situation. As we have pointed out before, it has made a good fellow of itself in the short run with a high butter price support, milk subsidies, and more recently, an expensive consumer butter subsidy. But in the long run, this policy can't last as Mr. Hamilton clearly indicates.

Time is running out if it is not already spent. Unless some extraordinary action is taken, and soon, the status quo on dairy price supports is to be shot down in flames. However necessary such action may now be from the Government's standpoint, it cannot help but result in a loss of income to producers. Let us hope that it is still not too late for co-operation, leadership and a good dose of realism to emerge. These elements might yet avert the effects of a sudden and drastic change in price supports. □

# GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE  
FARM MARKET  
FORECASTS

**THE PRAIRIE HARVEST** turned out much better than many expected early in the summer due to a combination of fortunate growing conditions and good farming practice. Livestock feed is plentiful in most areas with extra straw gathered as added insurance against feed shortages.

**FEEDER CATTLE PRICE OUTLOOK** is basically strong because of improved forage situation. However, markets could weaken and prices decline if U.S. fed cattle prices drop as expected before the year-end.

**FED CATTLE PRICES** are likely to have a weaker undertone as Prairie feedlot placements since July have been above year-ago levels.

**OAT PRICES** are sharply lower than last season and, reflecting the adequate supplies, will remain lower. However, since the product is again competitive we may expect increased use both at home and abroad.

**HOG PRICES** are not expected to change much before spring. With increased fall farrowings, spring marketings will be larger.

**LAMB PRICES** will likely rise quickly following the peak in fall marketings, as freezer stocks will be much lower than last year's. Also, substantial feeder lamb exports to the U.S. will result in smaller winter fed lamb marketings.

**BARLEY PRICE** adjustments to adequate feed supplies have been much less than for oats and, as a result, exports may drop below last year's levels. More difficulty may be experienced selling malting grades.

**EGG MARKETINGS** will drop below year-ago levels during the winter and prices should rise to average moderately higher --40 cents "A" large, national basis.

**TURKEY PRICES** will likely continue to average about 4 cents above last year. The discount on heavy birds should be less because marketings on heavies will be moderately smaller.

**SHIFT IN BEEF SLAUGHTERING** operations is away from Eastern consuming areas toward Prairie producing areas. The trend is likely to speed up because of recently reduced eastward rail rates on meat.

**COW PRICES** dropped sharply in October as marketings were large. Marketings will remain seasonally large, but prices should be fairly stable at the lower level during November.



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# What's Happening

## ARDA GETS INTO GEAR



[C.D.A. photo]

Agricultural Minister Alvin Hamilton has announced that all 10 Canadian provinces have signed general agreements with Federal Government under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act. Seen here with Mr. Hamilton at the signing ceremony in Ottawa is Eric Stefanson, member of Parliament for Selkirk. The Federal - Provincial Agreements are hailed as a new milestone in farm policy, since they launched the ARDA program into action. They permit approval of a wide range of individual projects and open up a brand new field for joint action to develop rural areas and resources. Nearly 40 types of projects are listed in agreements. ✓

## NEWS IN BRIEF

PFAA payments for the 1962 crop year are expected to total \$11.2 million, a sharp drop from the \$54 million paid out in 1961. Of the \$11.2 million, \$6.6 million will come from the Prairie Farm Assistance Fund raised from a one per cent levy on producer grain sales. ✓

Farm Credit regulations under the Federal Farm Credit Act have been amended so as to provide a much greater range of financial assistance to small farmers.

- In appraising farms, FCC will now be permitted to attach great importance to the value of buildings. This will make lending easier for poultrymen, greenhouse operators and others whose operations require high investment in buildings.

- FCC will now be allowed to make loans to farmers who must depend on secondary income to supplement farm revenues. ✓

Manitoba. W. Esmond Jarvis, 31, has been named Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, succeeding Dr. J. R. Bell who retired at the end of October after 46½ years of service to agriculture. Mr. Jarvis has served as an agricultural representative, fieldman and director of the livestock branch, and assistant deputy minister.

Saskatchewan. Dr. J. R. Hay, 37, has been appointed superintendent of Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm at Regina.

The Regina farm will concentrate on weed research, a subject in which Dr. Hay is a specialist.

Ontario. H. F. Crown has been named director of the Agricultural and Rehabilitation Branch of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture. He was previously with the River Valley Authorities Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests.

Alberta. Dr. A. A. Guitard, 39, a specialist in the development of cereal varieties for northern areas, has taken over the duties of superintendent of the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm at Beaverlodge. He succeeds E. C. Stacey who retired recently.

CDA. Dr. J. A. Anderson has been appointed director of the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station in Winnipeg. He takes over the post after 23 years as chief chemist and director of the Board of Grain Commissioners' grain research laboratory. ✓

## ECONOMICS RESEARCH COUNCIL OBTAINS FEDERAL CHARTER

The Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada, following a meeting of its Provisional Board of Governors in October, applied and has had approved its application for incorporation. Receipt of the Council's charter officially launches the new independent organization, which has been founded to develop research in agricultural economics and rural sociology.

The Council's research program, which is to be entrusted to a nine-man Research Directorate that is now being named, is to be financed broadly by the Federal and provincial governments, farm organizations and business firms.



[C.D.A. photo]

Lorne Hurd puts his signature to the application for incorporation of the Agricultural Economics Research Council. He is the Council's first president and is Editor of The Country Guide, Winnipeg. Looking on are (left) Ernest Mercier, one of the Council's two vice-presidents, who is Deputy Minister of Quebec Department of Agriculture, and (right) A. H. Turner, the Council's Secretary-Treasurer, who is director of the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture. ✓

# Agricultural Training Inadequate

This is the conclusion of Canada's first national conference on agricultural education. Regional conferences are suggested to pinpoint needs

If action follows the completion of Canada's first national conference on agricultural training, which was held in Ottawa in October, farm people can look for some important developments in the educational field.

Nearly 100 farm leaders from across the country, representing farm organizations, universities, schools, departments of education, and departments of agriculture, spent 2 days at the conference trying to assess the present situation of agricultural education and training.

According to the conference chairman, Dr. George Haythorne, the wide-ranging group was in remarkable agreement on a good many points. They agreed that agricultural training in this country was inadequate; that many people didn't recognize this inadequacy; and that there was an urgent need for more effort to identify specific needs in agricultural education.

Among the particular needs of rural districts, the Conference listed technical and vocational education in agriculture in secondary schools, a continuing place for separate institutions mainly for agricultural training, and short courses in specific subjects for adults in agriculture and related industries.

THE conference was sponsored by the Canada Department of Labor, and so successful was it in stirring up the participants to the need for action, that, at the conclusion, the group passed a resolution urging that this first conference be quickly followed by regional conferences right across the country, where individual provinces or regions could further study the specific needs of their own areas.

Time after time, participants pointed out the inadequacy of education offered to farm people in relation to farming successfully, or if they chose to leave the farm and seek worthwhile employment elsewhere.

Said Dr. Haythorne: "There has been serious neglect in educating young farm people."

Dr. J. R. Weir, Dean of Agriculture, University of Manitoba, stated: "... the facilities for an average level of education in rural communities are inferior to those in most urban centers." He pointed out that the 1951 Canadian census showed that only 26 per cent of farm residents had 9 or more years of schooling, compared to 51 per cent for urban residents.

Dr. Weir also considered that a change in attitude was required. He said that farmers would spend \$9,000 on a combine or \$2,000 for a purebred bull, but would hesitate to invest a few hundred dollars to obtain training for themselves or

their sons to become better managers of their business.

He said we spent huge sums of money to subsidize better bulls and rams, while neglecting education. Something was out of balance, he suggested, when we invested more money in the things with which farmers worked, than in the farmer himself, in terms of education and training.

Farm people needed training for an increasingly complex industrial society, he went on. They could no longer depend on obtaining work as unskilled laborers. He pointed out that agricultural education, measured in terms of those engaged in agriculture, compared poorly with similar groups in leading Western countries. For instance, in the U.S. in 1958, students enrolled in vocational agricultural programs were equal to 13 per cent of the country's farm labor force, compared to only 3 per cent in Canada in the 1959-60 year.

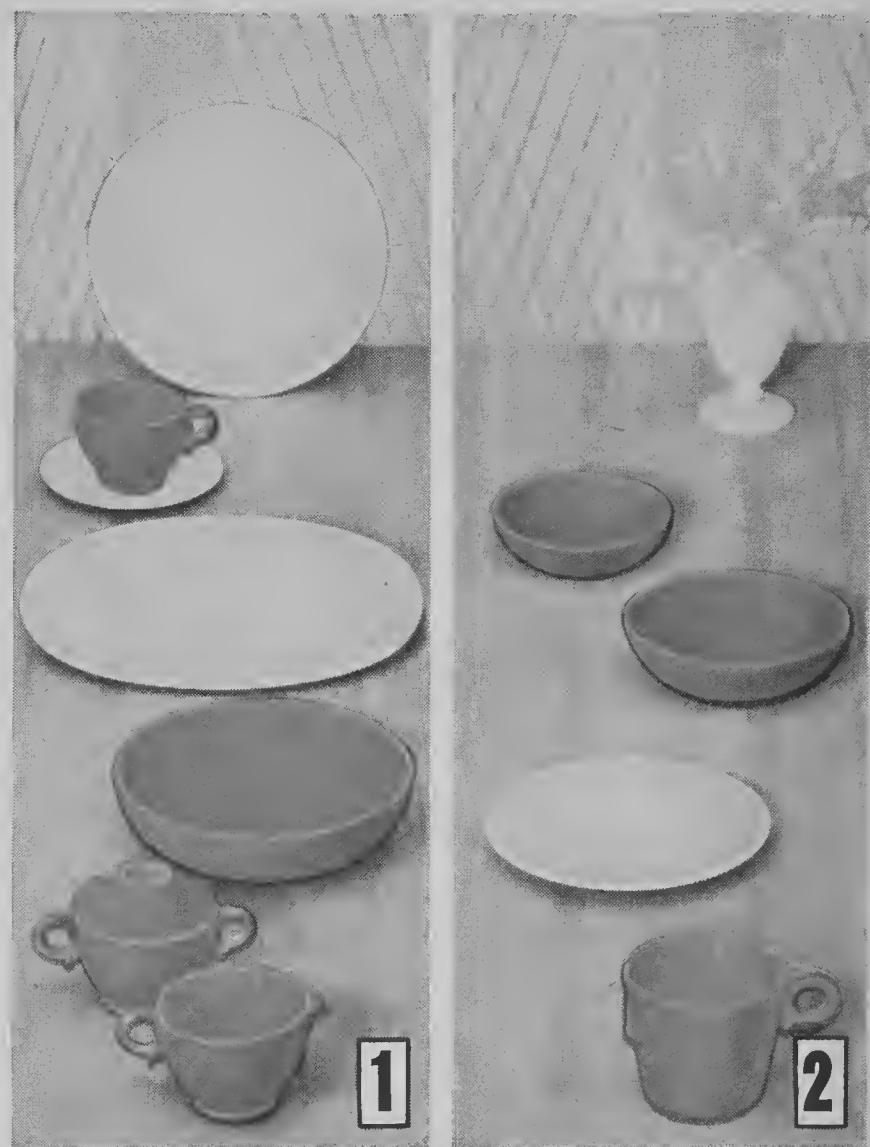
AGRICULTURE Minister Alvin Hamilton, welcoming the delegates to the conference, pointed up the problem which the group was to deal with. He said it was more difficult to construct an education program for a rural than for an urban community, because many boys and girls raised on farms must find non-farm employment. Yet, he said, we must somehow provide an education for those who remained in agriculture that was every bit as good as the training provided for urban employment. If we failed, he concluded, we condemned our rural communities to a slow but certain degradation.

Underlining the same thoughts, Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labor, pointed out that the conference had been convened because "it is essential that training facilities and programs for youth and adults in agriculture and other primary industries do not lag behind the rapid growth of training in the rest of the country."

Mr. Starr referred to the greatly expanded programs for vocational and technical training, which were being developed under federal-provincial agreements, following introduction of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, in December 1960. He noted that 376 new schools or major additions to schools had been built under the program. He said it represented an investment of \$435 million, and would provide additional accommodation for more than 125,000 students, or more than double the present capacity of existing Institutes of Technology, Trade Schools and Technical Secondary Schools across the country.

The task was to see that the needs of rural districts were not overlooked—D.R.B. V

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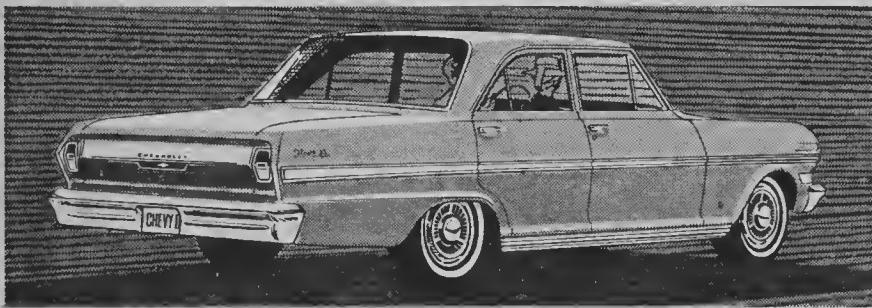
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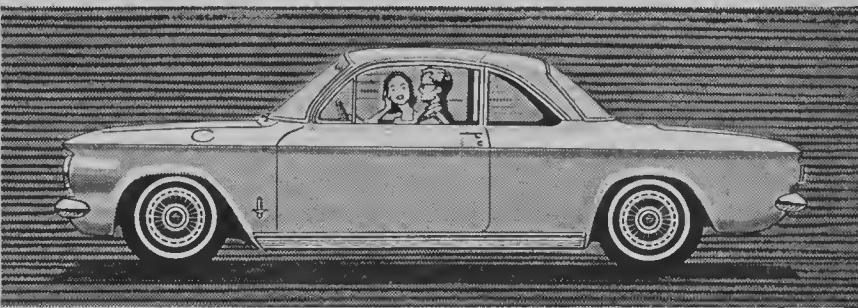
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Don Holler, who scrapes manure from hog pens, mixes it with water, then flushes it through pipe to lagoon.



Guide photos

A view of Holler's hog unit from across the manure lagoon showing feed storage and pens.

# Let It Run into a LAGOON

MANURE disposal through a lagoon has been adopted by several Canadian hog producers recently. Basically it's a matter of flushing manure from the barn into a dugout made specially for the purpose. It appears to suit almost any size of hog enterprise as, for example, two family farms in Saskatchewan, and large-scale hog feeding by an association in Manitoba.

Don Holler of Elrose, Sask., built his hog barn on a slope, so there would be a natural flow down to the lagoon, if the manure was liquid enough. The system he figured out was to push the manure from the pens into a central gutter with a hand snow-blade. When there was a fair build-up of manure, he added about 100 gallons of water, mixing it with paddles fitted to a rotating pipe. The power came from a  $\frac{1}{2}$  h.p. motor belted to the pipe-shaft. The manure was then flushed from the gutter into a 4 in. soil pipe leading to the lagoon, about 75 feet away.

Holler points out that if a lagoon is made too big it is hard to maintain the water level in summer; if it's too small, the odor becomes trouble-

some. As a rough guide, he reckons that the lagoon should be 4 to 6 times the area of the feeding floor. Another important point is to maintain the lagoon's water level above the pipe, or the outlet will freeze up in winter.

The only snag that Don Holler found was that manure tended to clog the pipe. He overcame this by inserting a rubber plug in the pipe and could attach a small air compressor to it, giving 125 lb. pressure. He used this only twice last winter.

The barn is 50 ft. square, and all the slopes in it are  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. per foot, or slightly more. The only bedding he needed to provide was about a bale of straw a week for farrowing. Heat was kept at  $68^{\circ}$  in winter by a propane furnace at an annual cost of \$200. The blower on the furnace brought fresh air into the barn continuously, while the heating unit worked off a thermostat.

The changes Don Holler would make, if he builds another barn, would be to have two gutters close to the outside walls, with a high central section. The gutters would be 2 ft. deep at the shallow end, and would slope  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. per foot to the outlet. If gutters were 5 in. wide, the pigs could not get into them. Also, he would use not less than 6 in. tile, but would not have the pipe too large to be cleared by compressed air.

Holler has 20 sows producing 40 litters a year. The barn was built into a hillside, with feed stored

by RICHARD COBB  
Field Editor

*Large or small, company or family farm, this method of hog manure disposal is catching on*

at the top of the slope for easy handling. Since he added the lagoon, he has been able to clean the barn and clear the gutter during winter in only 15 minutes per day.

FOR the St. Leon Swine Feeders' Association of Manitoba, which has 1,250 to 1,500 hogs in one barn, the manure disposal system is roughly the same. In this case, there are 24 pens arranged crosswise in sets of 3, each sloping to a gutter. The floors are washed down with a large hose working off a special pump. The liquid manure then runs down channels under the floor to a sump at one end of the building, from where it is pumped a short distance into one of the two 100 ft. by 200 ft. lagoons. One lagoon is in almost constant use. Manure can be diverted to the other lagoon by turning a key, and this is especially useful in the spring, when the flow is switched to the second lagoon to avoid flooding.

Pierre Boutet, secretary-manager for the St. Leon group, who takes care of up to 1,500 hogs almost single-handed, says he washes down the pens once a day, and twice if the temperature is over  $80^{\circ}$ . With only about 2 hours of cleaning a day the barn is always fresh. The lagoons, of course, do not give off offensive odors, provided that water levels are maintained.

(Please turn to next page)

## LEFT

Pierre Boutet, secretary-manager, St. Leon hog feeding operation, flushing out pens with a hose. The liquid manure runs under floor to a sump, then out to a lagoon.

## RIGHT

One of the two lagoons, each 100 ft. by 200 ft., at St. Leon, Man., where up to 1,500 hogs are on feed at one time. Building in distance houses hogs, and contains time-saving feeding methods.





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CG

(Continued from preceding page)

Another labor-saving device is the feeding system. The bins in the loft are placed directly over the feed troughs, and the feed just drops by gravity down chutes formed by sheets of plywood, which also serve as pen dividers. All that Boutet needs to do is see that the bins are kept filled, either by phoning the local co-op for bulk delivery, or by calling for a feed-mobile to come and mix feed on the spot. In either case, feed is blown directly into the bins from outside, using a separate spout for each bin.

It's simple but not haphazard. Weanlings are brought to the barn from supply farms at 30 to 35 lb., and they go into one of the 8 smallest pens on the east side of the barn. They are put on a starter ration consisting of 1,100 lb. wheat, 500 lb. oats, 400 lb. concentrate (35 per cent protein) and 2 gallons of fish oil (vitamins A and D) per ton of feed.

When hogs reach about 70 lb., they are moved to one of the 8 medium-sized pens which run down the center of the building, directly below bins containing a grower ration. This is 800 lb. wheat, 900 lb. oats, 300 lb. concentrate, minerals, and 2 gallons of fish oil.

The final stage comes when hogs are over 100 lb. and are transferred to the 8 largest pens on the west side, which are under the largest feed bins. But the ration is still the grower. Boutet claims that they get better grades by not using a finisher.

HE seems to have a point. One of the dangers of mass hog-feeding is that quality can suffer. But in July of this year the St. Leon group averaged 80 per cent grade A carcasses. He expects the year's average to be 70 to 80 per cent grade A, and even better next year.

The second great danger in having so many hogs under one roof is disease, and here is where proper manure disposal via a lagoon comes in handy. In addition, the farmers supplying weanlings under contract must give the baby pigs iron injections at 3 days old. Erysipelas injections are given at 4 weeks, and a mixed bacterin at 6 or 7 weeks. In winter, the weanlings have a booster mixture containing an antibiotic and vitamins for 6 days after their arrival at the feeding barn, but this is not needed in summer.

The hogs are bred and supplied by 8 farmers in the St. Leon district, each of whom is expected to deliver about 8 litters every 45 days. This involves about 30 sows on each farm

and, assuming a feeding period of 4 months, an annual output of 4,000.

The contract is based on a Doane Agricultural Service recommendation. It stipulates a price to farmers for their weanlings calculated at three-quarters of their weight times the selling price for grade A hogs in Winnipeg on the day of delivery to the Association. In addition, the farmers get a bonus of \$4 for each grade A hog sold under \$20, \$5 if sold at \$20 to \$24.95, \$6 from \$25 to \$29.95, and \$7 at over \$30. The contract is good for 3 years.

The barn, which is 68 ft. by 164 ft., has pens divided by galvanized sheet steel, except where there are plywood chutes. Outer walls are built of two layers of plywood with fiber-glass bats between. The ceiling is plywood with a plastic vapor barrier and a layer of shavings above it. On top is air space provided by the feed loft, and then there is a galvanized roof. Floors of the pens are a mixture of cement and zonolite, providing good insulation and eliminating the need for bedding. This is important where manure is washed from the floor into a lagoon.

Ventilating fans on the east side set up a current that draws air through vents in the west wall. Water comes from a 150 ft. well and a reservoir through a storage tank, with one pump to maintain pressure for automatic waterers in the manure areas, and a larger pump to provide a heavier flow for hosing the pens.

Pierre Boutet has help only when hogs are being readied for market. He can handle the other chores himself because of the automatic feeding system and simple manure disposal through the lagoon.

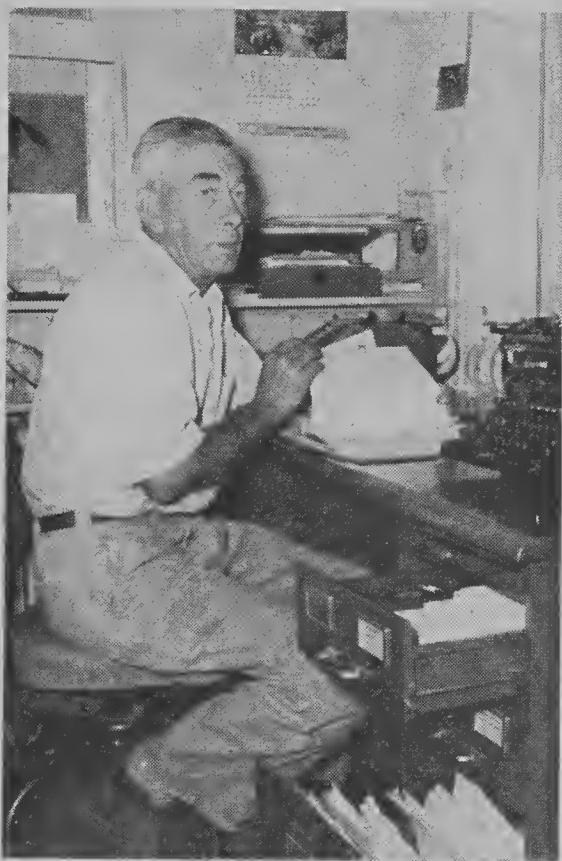
JOHN DOUGLAS, who farms at Kindersley, Sask., says his main reason for building a lagoon was to save labor, without sacrificing proper management. He is determined to get the best return for his efforts and, recently, went so far as to sell his herd, and is restocking with better quality pigs.

Because the water for his lagoon has to be pumped from a well of limited capacity, Douglas has divided the lagoon into three sections, so he can fill one section at a time. As far as disposing of manure in this way is concerned, he says that labor costs are so high today that it's often cheaper to buy commercial fertilizer than to have manure hauled, piled, and spread on the fields.

All three — Holler, Boutet, and Douglas — agree that the lagoon system is a simple and efficient way to keep their barns clean. V

John Douglas, Kindersley, Sask., who divided his lagoon into 3 sections, because the water supply is limited. This allows him to fill a section of the lagoon at a time.





**Roy Coulter runs a successful and modern farm, but still says joint action, especially in marketing, is essential to save the family farm**

"THE last hope for the family farm today is through farmers working together," Roy Coulter was explaining. He settled deeper into the easy chair in his living room, sucked hard on his pipe, and went on: "Marketing is the real trouble spot now. Farmers must work through boards or co-ops to do an effective marketing job. And those boards or co-ops must allow for total action by the farmer in the market place. They must give the farmer some power."

Coulter was reflecting out loud on the problems of agriculture as he sees them. It was a late August morning, and he was relaxing in the house on his Halton County, Ontario farm, waiting for the dew to lift, so he could get back onto the combine. He was talking the way you might expect many farmers to talk who are finding the going tough, as they struggle to extricate themselves from the effects of the cost-price squeeze.

Coulter does, in fact, react with fierce antagonism to that squeeze. But his interest is as much social as personal. As well as being a successful farmer, Roy has emerged as a leading exponent of farmer co-operation in recent years. Presently, he is chairman of one of the province's most successful farmer self-help projects—the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board.

Despite the distractions of community work, and he has put an amazing amount of time into it, Roy and his wife have developed an imaginative farm program. They were married during the depression. After a few years of trucking, and then a stint in the garage business, he turned to his first love, farming, buying a place at Lowville, near the farm where he was raised. He farms 300 acres now, much of it rented, in a cash-cropping and livestock program. In 1962, he grew 21 acres of winter wheat, 100 acres of oats, 21 acres of soybeans, 35 to 50 acres of hay, and the rest pasture. He has a 45-cow herd of purebred Red Poll cattle too, and keeps about 10 sows as well.

Coulter used ingenuity in developing a beef program that would return sufficient money to make it worthwhile. He raises the calves into choice baby beeves. Then he has them custom slaughtered, and sells them to individual consumers who want them for their deep freezers. He charges customers what he feels the cattle are worth—which is cents more than going prices for

# One Farmer's Answer to the Farm Problem



[Guide photos]  
**Coulter finishes calves as baby beef, has them custom slaughtered, and sells them direct to consumer.**

run-of-the-mill beef carcasses. People like his baby beef well enough that they not only come back themselves for more, but they bring their friends too. He hasn't advertised the business, but it is a good one anyway.

It's not the only bit of ingenuity Roy has used either. To meet the high cost of machinery, he and a neighbor share the more costly farm machines, except tractors and wagons. He likes good machinery and was one of the first to have a hay swather with built-in conditioner. He does some custom work for neighbors with both the swather and his combine.

Size it up, and there isn't much wrong with the Coulter farming program. It's big enough to be efficient, yet it's tailored to his own needs.

ROY has done all this on his own farm. But he still believes with fervor that no farmer can solve all his problems within his own line fence.

"Efficiency is fine," he states emphatically. "I know we can't free ourselves from competition with other farmers, or from competition with farmers in other countries. But efficiency alone isn't the answer, and there are a barrelful of reasons for this."

"One is, that individually, we can't compete with, say, the American government. And that's just what we have to try to do."

Wheat is one of Roy's favorite examples. With it, he can not only cite the problems, but the remedies as well.

"In the past," he recalls, "the world price for winter wheat has set our price. Yet, in Ontario, we produce a very small surplus over our own needs. We were taking world prices for all our wheat, yet U.S. wheat farmers are getting government subsidies of up to 60 cents a bushel."

It was group action, a self-help program, that brought at least part of an answer to this dilemma of Ontario wheat producers.

It isn't surprising that Roy is present leader of that self-help program, either. He knows what it is to work together with other farmers.

For the past 5 years, he has been a member of the board of education of the town of Burlington, which has had its boundaries extended to take in his area. For 7 years before that, he was on the district high school board. He has been chairman of the Burlington board of education. He attended meetings, night after night without any remuneration for the time or the mileage he ran up. He recalls: "Maybe I attended 500 meetings or more in that time, driving 25 miles round trip on each occasion. Why? Simply because education is essential." Roy has had three of his own children go through the school system, and he was determined to see that the system was working well.

But education was only one of his interests. He attended hog producer and soil and crop improvement meetings; he was chairman of the county 4-H club program, secretary of the county federation of agriculture for 6 or 7 years, active in his church and lodge, and president of the

Canadian Red Poll Breeders' Association. Most recently, he has been chairman of the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board.

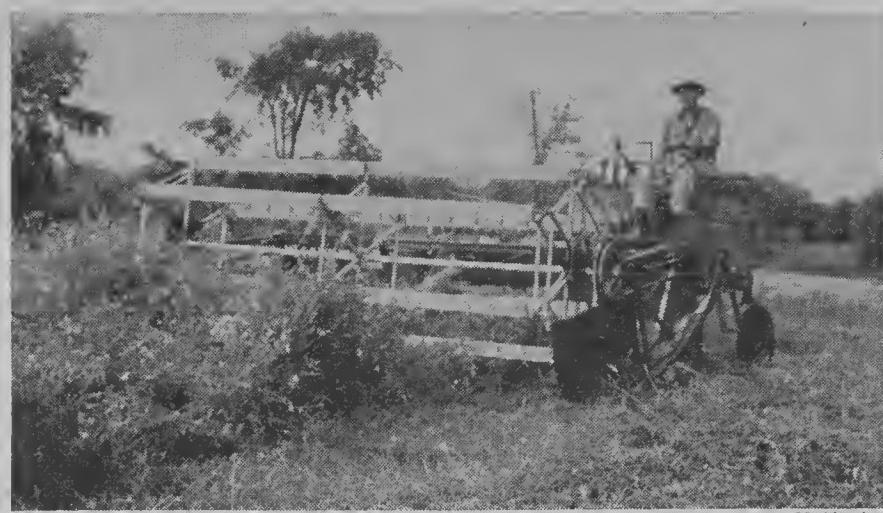
WHY all this work? The answer may be found in his attitude to the work on the Wheat Producers' Marketing Board, which was set up 3 years ago.

"Our program doesn't give us any big government subsidy," he explained. "But it is a self-help program that is earning money for us."

Ontario wheat producers had to vote in favor of the Board, before it could be set up. Now, all farmers pay a deduction of 10 cents a bushel to the Board on all the wheat they sell. Farmer-to-farmer sales are exempt. The Board negotiates with the trade to establish a minimum price for wheat. Then, it uses deduction money to buy any wheat offered to it by the trade, at minimum prices. The Board exports this wheat, usually at a loss. But any money left over at the end of the season is returned to growers.

"Has the program been successful?" we asked. "It has made thousands of dollars for producers by keeping our domestic price above world prices," Coulter explained. "It has won the favor

This new hay harvester on the Coulter farm has a 12-ft. cutting bar and conditions the hay before discharging it into the swath.



[Guide photo]

and support of most of the trade too. For it stops cut-throat pricing, and gives the trade assurance of reasonable profits on handling grain."

It doesn't give farmers what Roy would call an adequate return for wheat, but it's miles ahead of the old way when there was no plan.

"You can't farm alone today," he said. "You are part of a society—and the problems are too big for any one individual."

Few farm people have put so much work and thought into building stronger farm communities. V

## Law on the Farm

# What you should know about WILLS



by  
**ALEX  
B. WEIR**  
Edmonton  
Lawyer

HOW many farmers would want their farm to be transferred, free of charge, to the family outcast? Consider for a moment how easily it could happen.

Suppose Sam Brown, the owner of Greenacres, a two-section Alberta farm, dies without a will. His wife, Amy, would inherit the farm in view of the provisions of the Alberta Intestate Succession Act, for Sam and Amy never had any children. Now if Amy also dies without a will, after Sam's death, then Greenacres would be transferred to Amy's relatives, and in her case, to her brother Rocky, as she and Rocky didn't have any other brothers or sisters, and their parents were both dead. Certainly Sam wouldn't have intended to create such a result in a will, particularly if Rocky was an excessive drinker, who couldn't handle any responsibility.

Sam's nephew, Harold, would be certainly disappointed, for he had worked on the farm for a good number of years, for small wages, on the strength of Sam's promise that he would eventually get the farm.

### Homemade Wills

A farmer should always have his will prepared in its final form by a lawyer, so that the will is executed in the manner prescribed by law, and to insure that the words used in the will express the farmer's wishes clearly.

Suppose that Sam Brown had a holograph will at the time of his death (that is the informal type

of will that is effective so long as it is written and signed by him, with no witness requirement involved). Now if Sam attempted to give, in his holograph will, his summer resort in one of the Thousand Islands, situated in Ontario, to his own brother Albert, then Sam would be declared to have died without a will with respect to this intended reward to Albert. This is due to the fact that Ontario law does not recognize a holograph will and land is governed by the laws of the province in which the land is situated. In fact, a holograph will would only be recognized by the courts of four out of our ten provinces, namely, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Newfoundland.

Reported court cases prove that practically all homemade wills cause grief to the persons intended to be rewarded, as well as unnecessary court costs and estate taxes. Suppose Sam, in his homemade will, left his new car to Albert. If his close friend Albert Rorry, claimed the car as well as his brother Albert, then the matter may have to be referred to the law courts for final settlement.

### Types of Bequests

A testator (that is the person whose assets are given away by a will) can give away an asset under his will by any one of three alternative ways. Technically speaking, these three alternatives are called *specific*, *general* and *demonstrative bequests*.

By means of a *specific bequest*, the testator directs a specific item of his estate to be given to a named beneficiary. The big advantage of this type of bequest is that if the estate debts are quite high, then the assets transferred by the other bequests are sold first to pay these debts, before any item involving a specific bequest is touched. On the other hand, the big disadvantage for a specific bequest is that if the specific item involved is either sold, lost or destroyed prior to the testator's death, then his beneficiary would not receive anything in substitution for this specific bequest (unless, of course, the will specifically provided for an alternative gift).

A testator would set up a *general bequest* by providing for a gift of \$1,000 to be given to a

named beneficiary. The big advantage of this type of bequest, is that as long as \$1,000 would remain in the estate after the debts had been paid, then the selected beneficiary would receive his bequest, even if an undisposed of asset would have to be sold to fulfill the bequest. On the other hand, the big disadvantage of a general bequest is that if the debts of the estate are quite high, then the \$1,000 in question might have to be used to pay these debts.

A third approach would be to make a *demonstrative bequest* which is similar in nature to a general bequest in that as long as the specific fund exists and it hasn't been used to pay the debts of the estate, then the beneficiary would receive it. For an example, a demonstrative bequest would be created if Sam Brown provided that \$1,000 was to be paid to his brother Albert, and it was to be paid out of his 1,000 shares of Pembina Pipelines.

### Conditional Bequests

It is generally recognized that a condition will be declared to be invalid by the courts which attempts to restrain a man from doing his duty. Examples would be if a farmer attempted to prevent his brother from supervising the education and upbringing of his children; or if he attempted to prevent his son from performing military service in wartime; or if he attempted to break up his son's marriage.

Court cases indicate that conditions imposing a partial restraint of marriage such as, for example, restraining the re-marriage of a widow, are valid. However, such conditions imposing a partial restraint of marriage should be avoided. In one particular case, a widow received a very substantial legacy from her husband. All during her early years, she was a very religious person, but sometime after her husband died, she fell in love with another man. There was a condition imposed upon her that she would have to give up her legacy if she re-married, so eventually she went to live with this man without actually marrying him, thereby acting against her previous ethical standards. Her deceased husband would probably have given the legacy to her outright had he realized that by imposing such a

condition as he did, he was in no small way responsible for her later conduct.

Consequently, a farmer should carefully consider whether or not a condition will be in the best interests of the person he intends to reward, even if the condition would be upheld by the courts.

#### Life Estate

Many farmers prefer to leave their wife a life estate in their farm, rather than having it transferred completely to her. In the final analysis this means that a farmer would be able to provide more net benefits to some other person whom he wants to benefit.

It is not uncommon for a farmer to neglect to give his son who has worked hard on the farm any legal interest in the farm. Unfortunately, in some cases, the deceased farmer's widow remarries and, as a result of the pressures from her new husband, the deserving son is literally kicked off the farm. However, even if the son does eventually inherit the farm from his mother, he would actually receive less than if his mother had a life estate in the farm and upon her death he would receive it completely.

Without the life estate provision, the value of the farm would be used in determining the management expenses (including estate taxes, court costs, etc.) of his mother's estate, as well as his father's estate. On the other hand it may be best for all concerned if the farm was transferred to the wife, particularly if there was no child interested in farming.

#### Power of Appointment

If a farmer, for example, does not want to decide which of his sons should eventually get the farm, and, at the same time, does not want to have it transferred completely to his wife, then he should consider setting up power of appointment.

A general power would exist when the person receiving the power could give the property to anyone including himself, and for that reason such a power is very close to ownership.

A special power would exist when the person receiving the power could only give the property to an individual within a specific class of persons, as would take place if a widow could select one of their children to receive the farm. It is generally advisable when creating a power of appointment to name a beneficiary who would receive the property if the power is not used.

#### Common Disaster Clause

All of our 10 provinces have legislation providing that when two or more persons die in circumstances rendering it uncertain which of them survived the other, that the younger of the two is presumed to have survived the older. Consequently, if a farmer left all of his property to his wife who was younger than he, and they died in such circumstances that the court was uncertain as to which of them died first, then all of his estate would pass into his wife's estate. The court costs and estate taxes would be payable on his estate, as well as his wife's estate, even if his wife's estate simply consisted of his estate. By means of this clause, a farmer could provide that if his wife did not survive him for a period of 30 days that his estate be transferred over to his brother.

#### Delaying Final Transfer

John K. MacDonald attempted by his homemade will to give a life estate in his farm, valued at \$50,000, to his wife; and, upon her death, the farm was to be transferred to the children of his brother upon their attaining the age of 21 years. The court had no difficulty in realizing who were intended to get the property, but it was forced to rule that John's brother's children got absolutely nothing.

There is an established principle in law, commonly referred to as the rule against perpetuities, that a bequest under a will of an interest in property is valid only so long as the complete transfer of the property is made to some person or persons who must be alive at the time of the testator's death, plus 21 years. The court said that there was a possibility in this case for John's brother to have more children after John's death. V

#### Guardians and Executors

The courts will approve the testator's selection of a guardian for the surviving children so long as the selected person is considered not to be an unfit guardian. It is sad to read about the many cases involving the applications for guardianship of the same infant child by several individuals. This quite often causes great emotional strain on the child besides decreasing the estate assets by the necessary court costs involved.

Careful consideration should be given as well to the selection of the executor. The executor is the person responsible for the management of the estate. His first duty is to make sure that any instructions that may be in the will concerning the disposal of the testator's body are carried out. At this point it is advisable for the executor to contact a lawyer, and between the two of them, all the assets of the estate can be distributed according to the instructions in the will, after all the testator's legal debts have been paid.

Among the documents that will have to be completed will be the testator's final personal income tax return, the estate tax returns, the application for probate, the documents transferring ownership of the assets of the estate and the documents required for the final passing of accounts before the courts.

#### Gift and Estate Taxes

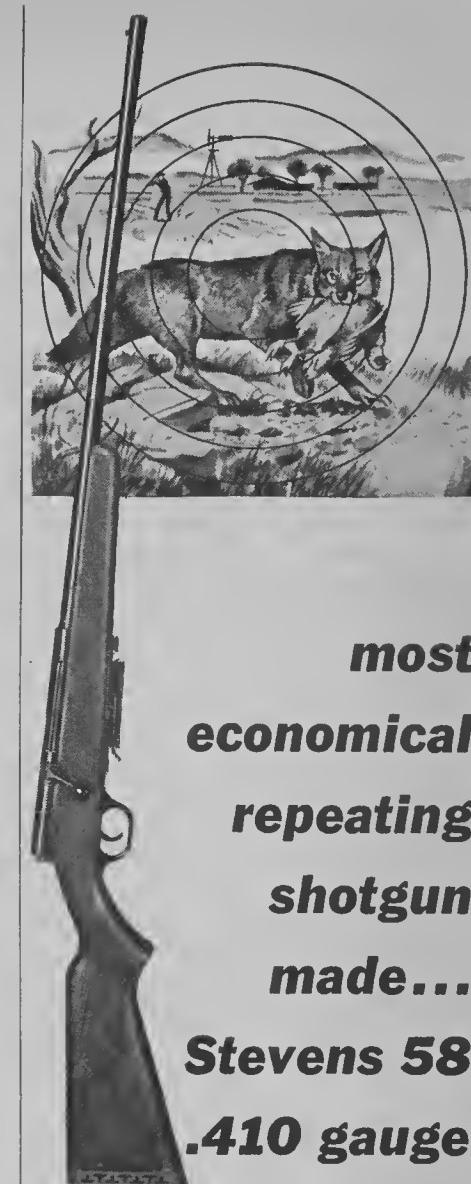
By careful planning the estate expenses could be considerably reduced, particularly for large estates. Consider the case of a farmer who dies possessed of assets valued at \$100,000. The estate taxes would be in the sum of \$6,200, if this farmer was survived by his wife, and his children were all out on their own. On the other hand, his estate wouldn't be subject to any estate taxes if he had given away \$40,000 worth of his assets at least 3 years prior to the date of his death. Furthermore, the gifts could be given away in such a way that there wouldn't even be any gift tax payable. Thus, by careful planning, this farmer could provide extra reward to his friends and relatives consisting of the \$6,200 tax saving referred to above, plus the fact that the court costs and the fees for the estate lawyer and executor would be somewhat lower.

There is no limit on the number of \$1,000 gifts to separate individuals that may be made in any year free of gift tax. In addition gifts may be made, free of any tax, that do not total more than \$4,000, or one-half the difference between the taxable income of the previous year and the income tax payable in that year. Farmers earning a net profit in excess of \$10,500 per year should figure out how much they can actually give away free of any gift tax. For example, a farmer, who in the last year earned a net profit of \$40,000 could give away this year a total of \$11,920 free of any tax (\$40,000 - \$16,160 being his income tax = \$23,840 and \$23,840 divided by 2 = \$11,920).

Moreover a farmer can, on one occasion during his lifetime, give an interest in his farm to his wife or to his child interested in farming to the value of \$10,000. Thus any farmer can give an \$18,000 interest in his farm to his wife in two days free of tax, consisting of the \$10,000 once-in-a-lifetime gift, plus the standard \$4,000 gift total on December 31 of one year, and the remaining \$4,000 gift on January 1 of the next year.

It's strongly advisable to have plenty of evidence available as to the date that any gift was made in order to satisfy the gift tax officials of the Federal Government. Suppose Sam Brown wants to give his wife Amy a half interest in his farm, Greenacres, valued at \$60,000. His lawyer could draw up the agreement for sale and Sam could give Amy his cheque for \$14,000. Amy could deposit this cheque in her bank account and when they would sign the agreement for sale Amy could give Sam her cheque for \$14,000 representing the first payment under the agreement for sale. This routine could be followed through for the next 4 yearly payments of \$4,000 each. Consequently, in 5 years time Amy would be co-owner of Greenacres and no gift tax would have to be paid.

There is no doubt that good farm management practices mean higher profits for today's farmers. Furthermore, one good farm management practice, namely the proper preparation and execution of a will, can result in the farmer's assets being distributed after his death according to his exact wishes. V



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# How Industry Affects People

"Progress means nothing unless people come along with it of their own free will. Efficiency is merely another name for tyranny unless it is consciously achieved by voluntary actions of human beings . . ."—H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

## PART II

A STUDY of the impact of the changing industrial environment on people and their communities embraces a great many subjects. Confined as the Conference was to a period of 3½ weeks, it couldn't possibly result in making those who participated all-wise and all-knowing about any of them. Nor could the Conference provide a complete and detailed guide as to what ought and ought not to be done to make an industrial society a better place in which to live. But having said this, neither could it fail to leave those who participated with some fairly clear impressions about certain specific topics that came in for scrutiny. It is these impressions which will be the gist of what follows.

### The Family

IT seems logical to start with some thoughts on the impact of industrialization on the family. Rural people frequently think their family life is superior to that of urban dwellers. My impression is that the substantial increase in urban population, which has accompanied industrial growth over the past two decades and more, hasn't been the disruptive and weakening influence on family relationships that it is claimed to be.

Industrial development has brought families in urban centers a higher standard of living than prevails generally in rural areas. Urban families enjoy higher incomes, better housing, superior medical care, more luxuries, more leisure, more opportunities for intellectual and cultural pursuits than is generally the case amongst rural families. There was evidence on the Conference that urban church attendance is on the rise; that family recreation and sports are booming; and, that the family vacation is very much a part of urban living. Family relationships are strong and richer than in earlier stages of industrialization.

I am also under the impression that it is a mistake to assume that the working wife, which is a much more common occurrence as industrialization proceeds, leads automatically to the neglect of children, more juvenile delinquency and a higher divorce rate. It is one of the factors involved, but there is little evidence to suggest that the incidence of such problems has risen anything like the numbers of married women in the work force.

The one overriding weakness that kept cropping up repeatedly was that many families were assuming a heavy load of debt in order to buy consumer goods, and that they exercised poor judgment in the control of their finances. Such debt was often incurred by the desire to "keep up with the Joneses." If neighbor Jones gets a new car, or a new self-propelled combine, or a new boat, then the Smith family has to have these things too. Frequently, such family purchases are being made without due regard as to how they are going to be paid for. The situation is accentuated by commercial sales pressure, and access to easy but often expensive credit. There were many instances where the burden of debt assumed by the family in this manner was causing hardships, as well as great anxiety. Children, unfortunately, were being conditioned to this way of life in their homes. Education is needed to teach parents and children to spend wisely.

There are differences in family relationships in rural and urban communities, and between the different types of urban communities, with ad-



[B & I photo]

The Duke of Edinburgh addresses the conference.

vantages and disadvantages as might be expected. But one environment is not better than the other for families in general, but only in particular instances. The point is simply how well parents understand their responsibilities to each other and to their children. We can all strive to equip ourselves to more fully meet this challenge.

### Older Workers and the Retired

IN the Conference study of the older workers, I usually considered the persons 40 years of age and up, I was particularly struck with their re-employment problems. With the trend to fewer farming opportunities continuing, this situation should be of general interest.

The person who loses his job in industry after age 40, through no fault of his own, especially the unskilled or semi-skilled worker, is placed in a precarious position to find re-employment. Hiring age limits in industry are set as low as 35 for men and 30 for women. Many industries, moreover, have adopted a policy of recruiting only people with high school education.

The reasons given are these. Workmen in their early 40's cannot qualify for an adequate pension under most plans in effect. Employers regard the over 40's as a poor investment: they can get twice the number of productive years out of a recruit at age 25. Finally, industrial management is inclined to believe that manual dexterity, ability to keep pace, and ability to learn are impaired after age 40.

Such hiring policies reduce re-employment opportunities for older workers without due regard for the differences in individuals as age advances. Undoubtedly some older workers are ill-equipped for retraining, but others may have more potential than younger recruits. As Prince Phillip put it, in referring to this point: "You may have mass production, but you cannot have mass relationships."

The fact is that the older worker, with few exceptions, is being denied the opportunity to demonstrate that he can learn new jobs and new skills after age 40. Employers, by adhering to arbitrary age limits, are not only hurting the chances of the older workers, but may be denying their companies good recruits. Moreover, they are contributing to Canada's failure to achieve anything like the optimum use of its human resources.

The foregoing leads me to some observations on pension plans. Industrial growth demands a continually higher degree of labor mobility—the movement of people from one job to another. Such mobility is being impaired by the lack of portable pensions. Consideration (Please turn to page 56)

by LORNE HURD

Guide Editor and Conference Member

### Summary of Part I

Part I of this report, which was carried in the August issue of The Guide, explained the purpose of the Conference, the subjects with which it was concerned, its unique characteristics, and the manner in which it was organized and executed.

The Conference was financed and governed by Canadian industry and labor, and attended by some 300 people from 34 Commonwealth countries and territories. Its purpose was to help some of the people throughout the Commonwealth, who might at some time in the future have the responsibility for planning and developing industrial communities, to exercise that responsibility for the general benefit of mankind.

The general impressions recorded in Part I may be summarized as follows:

- It was a most encouraging sign to have Canadian industry and labor coming together to sponsor and plan a gigantic study of the human consequences of industrialization.

- People engaged in industry can learn a great deal from each other. While it is impossible to correct past mistakes overnight, it is possible to prevent the worst of well-known problems from arising over and over again in the future.

- Canada provided many examples of successes and failures in meeting adjustments which industrialization makes necessary. Canadians have much of which they can be proud, but there is a lot of things we can do better.

- Exposing both labor and management people to both good and bad developments in our society increased their understanding of the human problems industrialization creates, and stimulated their desire to do something constructive about them.

- Many thousands of Canadians who came in contact with Conference members benefited from the experience, because they were forced to take a new look at themselves. The Conference made Canadians question their industrial and community habits and encouraged many new ideas.

- Finally, the Conference brought new life and meaning to the Commonwealth for many people in member countries and in Canada.

# THAT NO-GOOD PASTURE



[Guide photos]  
Harvey Henrickson stands on what he ironically describes as his "no-good" pasture. By good management he has made it highly productive. It was slated for improvement this year.

**Irrigation and fertilizer changed a piece of worthless pasture to the best producer on the farm**

HARVEY HENRICKSON is in a good position to gauge the value of irrigated pasture in a commercial beef operation. Feeding grain on grass, he has carried as many as 950 head of yearling steers on 100 acres from April until the summer's end. This achievement looms large when compared to the 40 sections of arid grazing lease needed to sustain his breeding herd of 750 cows and their calves during the same period. It is even more remarkable when you consider the 100 acres in question was once a piece of sandy waste transformed by generous applications of manure, commercial fertilizer and water.

The transformation began in 1936 when Harvey decided to seed this piece of unproductive native pasture near his house to timothy and alsike. Later, he added a bit of Kentucky bluegrass. Then, each year, he spread his feedlot manure out there, following with 100 lb. of 16-20 and 100 lb. of ammonium nitrate per acre. This piece of pasture has never been reseeded. Today, the bluegrass has just about taken over the whole stand, and nitrate applications have been tripled.

"For years that little piece of 'no-good' pasture has made us more money than all our dryland acres put together," said Harvey. "First thing we knew we were clearing about \$10,000 on it, then \$20,000. I suppose there's some limit to the increase you can get by adding more fertilizer, but we haven't found it yet!"

However, he admits there have been too many animals carried on that pasture. This year it will be leveled and improved to repair the damage done by trampling.

Harvey and Alma Henrickson farm in the Eastern Irrigation District near Brooks, Alta., in partnership with three sons, Clinton, Douglas

and Keith. A fourth son, Bryce, farms on his own nearby. In addition to their 40 sections of droughty grazing lease (40 acres per cow per year), the family owns six quarters within the E.I.D., five of which are irrigated.

EACH year the Henrickson operation carries about 2,000 head of cattle, including fed cattle, breeding stock and calves. Breeding is by purebred Hereford bulls on good quality grade Hereford cows. After weaning, the calf crop is generally carried overwinter, then fed grain on grass during the spring and summer. They are sold from August to October as "long yearlings." Before going to market, the animals have a 2-3-week finishing period on a straight grain ration to whiten fat made yellow by their months on grass. Most of the grain is bought.

Like many E.I.D. farmers, the Henricksons have put a good deal of time and effort into land improvement. When Iowa-born Harvey first started farming in the area with his father 42 years ago (he was 18) the sandy soil never produced more than 35 bushels to the acre, even with irrigation. Then, in 1922, they decided to try growing alfalfa and feeding some cattle.

"As soon as we started rotating our wheat on alfalfa land, yields jumped to 60 bushels an acre," said Harvey. "That showed us what could be done with crops which added nitrogen to the soil. Then we started putting on manure and commercial fertilizer. A 100-acre field that used to give us 700 bales of hay a year began to produce about 10,000."

Today, the Henricksons apply 200 lb. of fertilizer per acre to their forage in the spring, then another 100 lb. after the first cutting. With from three to four flood irrigations a season per acre,

**by CLIFF FAULKNER**  
Field Editor



This baler and collector does work of 3 men. Brome-alfalfa yields ran 4-4½ tons per acre.

yields now run about 4½ tons of brome-alfalfa hay. Water costs them a flat rate of \$2.50 per acre a year. But in their book, it's money well spent.

BEFORE it is sown, all alfalfa seed is inoculated with a special bacteria culture. This increases the crop's ability to build soil nitrogen by 200 lb. to 250 lb. per acre.

Another method of improvement carried on is land leveling. Rough work is done with a bucket-type dirt mover similar to standard road building machines. Finishing is accomplished with a float leveler designed by Clint Henrickson and made by a blacksmith in nearby Tilley.

"Land leveling runs us a little under \$40 an acre," explained Harvey. "But we gain many times that amount by the ditching and diking work we save. We just border dike a leveled field and then flood it. That way the job only takes half as long."

The Henricksons also figure they've added 40 to 50 acres to their cultivated land by taking soil from the high spots and filling in alkali beds and sloughs.

Comparing production on their grazing lease with that of the irrigated land gives some idea of the miracle water and fertilizer has wrought within the Eastern Irrigation District. Now an E.I.D. director, Harvey points with pride to the fact that this arid area which once supported only about 50 people now has 1,400 farm units and 100,000 head of cattle—not to mention the hogs and sheep.

"All Canada benefits from the market for household goods and machinery which this project has created," he pointed out.



Hydraulic bale pick-up device operating on Henrickson farm was developed by Rolling Hills man. It resembles a series of ice tongs, lifts 8 bales.



Bales move by truck to feedlot where forage is self fed. Grain is augered to moveable open bin, flows to grinder, then elevated to covered feeder.



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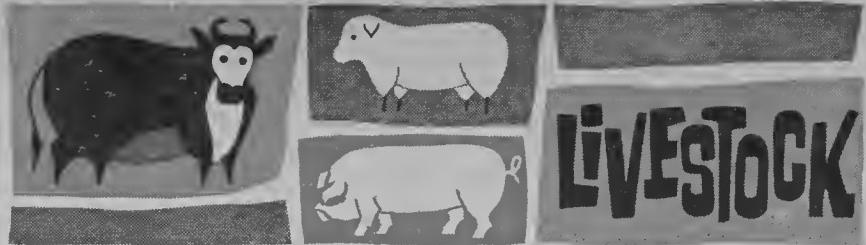
At this moment, 9 BILLION DOLLARS of life insurance savings are invested in important Canadian enterprises—through the purchase of bonds and stocks and through mortgages.

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L-562ER



## How Much Hay, How Much Grain?

**W**HAT proportions of grain and hay are needed for maximum efficiency in fattening cattle?

Because of some interest shown in feeding an all-concentrate ration to feedlot steers, the Lethbridge Research Station compared weight gains and feed efficiencies of steers fed ratios of 1:0, 1:1, 2:1, and 3:1, concentrate to hay.

The protein content of both the concentrate and alfalfa hay was 14.5 per cent. The concentrate was a mixture of 94 per cent steam-rolled barley and 6 per cent linseed meal. Steers were fed in groups with the object of gaining 2 lb. per day, from average initial weights of 800 lb. to final weights of 1,025 lb.

The average gains were 1.83, 1.90, 1.74 and 1.74 lb. daily for the 4 trial rations respectively. Some of the difference between the expected gain of 2 lb. per day and what was actually gained may be attributed to the energy required to maintain body temperature during cold periods when the experiment was conducted.

The pounds of feed per pound of gain were 8.04, 9.94, 10.01, and 9.58. These feed to gain ratios show that there was an improvement of about 2 lb. less feed per pound of gain on the all-concentrate ration.

Mineral consumed by the four groups was 0.80, 0.20, 0.36, and 0.34 lb. per head per day, respectively. The high mineral consumption of steers on the all-concentrate ration was observed previously and it should be given economic consideration in evaluating the ration.

Dr. R. Hironaka of Lethbridge says that the experiment shows that when feed intake is limited for steers to gain about 1.8 lb. per day, there is little difference in feed efficiency or the efficiency of digestible energy between concentrate-hay ratios of 1:1, 2:1, 3:1. But feed and digestible energy efficiency were improved considerably with an all-concentrate ration. This may not hold true for higher levels of concentrate feeding, and further experiments are being made to determine this.

is available on the performance of Yorkshire swine in the feedlot and the quality of carcasses they produce. However, he added that some of the other breeds are making real progress in developing tested stock, too.

### Cut Costs by Culling

**Y**OU just can't afford to keep unproductive animals in the breeding herd—so cull them out, advises P. I. Myhr of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask.

When selecting the animals to keep, go on the basis of the progeny they have produced, he says. Females that are dry even for one year should probably be culled. Any that have been dry for two years should certainly be sold. Also cull those females that produce inferior offspring, taking into account conformation, condition or size. Since these characteristics are inheritable, the poorer dam should be culled out.

Size is the most important economic factor, and fortunately it is highly heritable. Myhr claims that rigid culling for size, making allowance for age, should result in quite rapid improvement within a herd. But don't ignore good conformation. Retain animals that are deep in the heart and flank, long in the quarter, full and deep in the twist, and with sufficient bone to carry this weight for many years, or with the ability to pass these characteristics on to their offspring.

Animals with such obvious faults as poor legs, unsound udders, bad eyes, or other physical defects should be culled. But remember, animals that appear sound and produce inferior or no offspring often cause just as great a loss of revenue and are merely boarders.

### Base for Oilcan



You can prevent a top-heavy pressure oilcan from toppling over, spreading oil, and burying its nozzle in dust—solder it onto a jar lid.—H.J.M.

### Hogmen Demand Performance Tests

**I**T'S apparent that swine breeders will have to put more and more emphasis on performance testing for their stock. Commercial hogmen are demanding it.

One of Ontario's largest commercial swine producers, Andy Stewart of Morpeth, told a meeting of swine producers at Guelph recently that the reason he was using Yorkshires was simply because more information

### Contest Rule

Contestants are not permitted to qualify their entry by purchasing a subscription in their own name or on behalf of others.



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## Attention All Pig Feeders!

**D**O you get confused by the increasingly complicated range of rations needed for pig feeding? It's not surprising if you do, as knowledge of the special needs of pigs increases, production methods change, and new growth stimulants and other aids are discovered. The trouble often is that you pick up these new ideas in bits and pieces, and it is not always easy to fit the pieces together. If this is your problem, you'll be glad to hear that there's a new booklet to help you.

Prof. Milt Bell of the University of Saskatchewan, who is noted for his expert and practical approach to swine nutrition, prepared a bulletin on the subject in 1959, and this has now been adapted for use throughout Canada. It is issued free by the Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, under the title of "Pig Feeding," Publication 1126.

In this booklet, Dr. Bell explains what pigs require—the protein, energy, minerals, and vitamins—and goes on to describe the common feedstuffs and special supplements, and how they fit into the picture. There's a section on feed preparation, another on feeding recom-

mendations, and also on the signs and possible causes of feeding deficiencies. Along with the booklet goes a pin-up card which lists ration formulas and feed requirements for quick reference.

If you would like a free copy of "Pig Feeding" and the card, one way to obtain it is by writing to The Editor, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. V

### Making It Rough for Steers

**T**HEY'VE been feeding sand to steers at the University of Iowa, and it wasn't done to meet a feed shortage, but to show the effects of adding "roughness" to high-concen-

trate rations. The result was an increase in daily gains.

Behind this seemingly crazy idea there is a serious principle. Finely ground feeds tend to depress rate of gain, feed conversion, and milk production. But, if the lining of the rumen can be stimulated or scoured by roughness in the feed, ruminants will perform better.

Blasting sand was added to a high-concentrate ration at a rate of 2 per cent, and the daily gain of steers increased by 15.3 per cent. Feed conversion went up 10.2 per cent. On the other hand, steers fed a ration including hay or coarsely ground corncobs did not benefit from added sand—the roughness was in there already. V

### Keep Eye on Cows

**C**HECK the cow herd closely in winter. If cows are unhealthy they will not produce vigorous calves. C. E. Goode, Saskatchewan livestock specialist, points out that cows must be free of disease, they should be fed plenty of roughage and, if the roughage is poor, make sure that the minerals and vitamin A are supplemented. Cobalt iodized salt is essential.

Mr. Goode emphasizes the importance of vitamin A in the production of healthy calves, since lack of this vitamin can cause cows to give birth to dead, weak, or blind calves. V

### Frost Can Make Flax Feed Lethal

**B**EWARE of frozen flax as livestock feed. Flax straw is not a palatable feed under most circumstances and should not be used whether green or ripe, but flax seed does go into the rations—and here's the danger. Al Martin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture issues a seasonal warning that frozen flax can be dangerous if eaten by livestock, and particularly if it is frozen when green.

He advises you to have frozen seed tested for prussic acid, which may be formed when flax plants are damaged or killed by frost. This acid, even if taken in relatively small quantities, can be lethal. V

## comes winter... GO STANFIELD'S!



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## Main Points from Feeds Act

UNDER the new Feeds Act and regulations that went into force in October, it is no longer necessary that ingredients should be listed for registered feeds, provided that the label shows a statement that ingredients are the ones named in the certificate of registration. The manufacturer will supply a detailed list of ingredients on request.

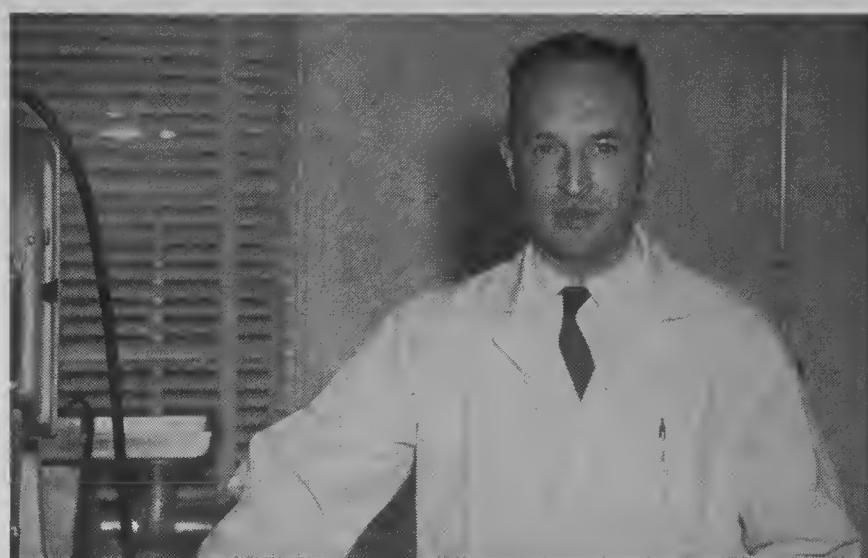
With the ingredients omitted, the directions for use and cautions for medicated feeds can be shown more prominently on the label.

Another reason for omitting the list is that the manufacturer can take advantage of frequent variations in prices of the wide range of ingredients that go into feed. The formula can be changed without changing the essential nutritional value, or the guaranteed levels of protein, fat, and fiber. It would be impractical to record these frequent alterations on the label.

The new regulations also tighten control of customer-formula feeds containing medicaments, which have been developed since the former Act was drafted. Farmers may obtain these special feeds provided that they meet the standards required of registered feeds.

The new Act makes it illegal to sell feeds such as hay or silage off the farm if they contain residues of DDT, dieldrin, aldrin, heptachlor, and toxaphene. Other regulations are:

- Tonics and conditioners need not be registered but must meet the same mineral standards as a regular mineral feed.
- Restrictions are modified on the sale of trace-mineral-vitamin feeds, but still require adequate directions and cautions on the label.
- Vitamin mixtures, as well as mineral-vitamin and trace-mineral-vitamin mixtures, are subject to registration.
- The Plant Products Division inspectors now have authority to require sellers or importers of feed to produce documents containing mixing instructions, shipping bills, bills of lading, and other papers pertaining to the sale of feeds.



[Guide photo]

Dr. H. Doornenbal in the laboratory for lean measurement tests at Lacombe.

the red blood cells. It follows, then, that a direct relationship should exist between total red cell volume and the lean body mass. If the former can be measured accurately, the lean body mass can be predicted.

This new method of measuring lean content uses injections of radioactive chromium. It's a comparatively easy technique, and has certain advantages over the X-ray, leanmeter, and "live probe" methods. For one thing, it also indicates the amount of internal fat.

"And its accuracy doesn't depend on the animal's morphology," Dr. Doornenbal pointed out. "Instead of dealing with a section of the animal's body as a basis of comparison, we use a complete physiological unit."

At Lacombe, a special laboratory has been set aside for this work. Live animal measurements will be checked after slaughter by an analysis of carcass halves. The farm is hoping the new technique will prove a valuable aid for future swine selection.—C.V.F.

### Not Trouble-Free

IN spite of the fact that "disease-free" pigs are being produced these days, don't overlook the everyday problems such as baby pig scours and worms, say Ontario Department of Agriculture specialists. Extra cleanliness and sound management will always pay off in better production.

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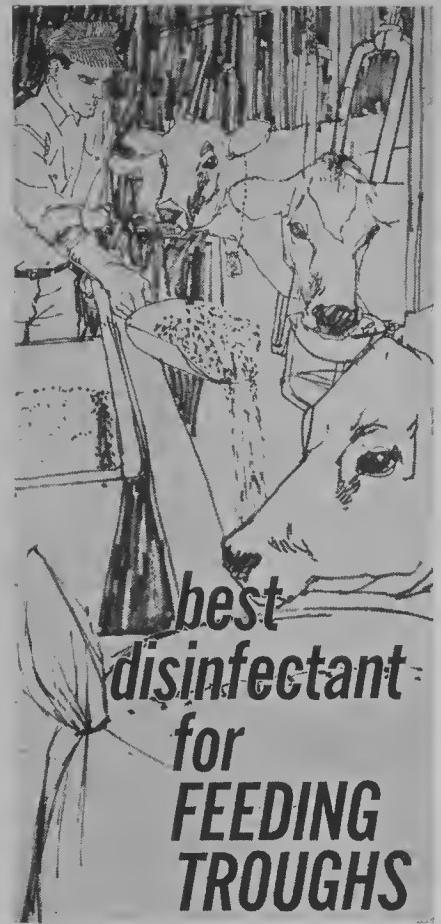
## BRITISH COLUMBIA:



"Joseph Baker, Metchosin Road, B.C., is a leader in egg production and flock management efficiency," says a B.C. Farm Management official.

Figures on his 3,700 bird caged flock are — Average lay over a 12 month period — 70% • Average Feed cost per dozen eggs — 15.4 cents • Pounds of feed to dozen eggs — 4.6 lbs. • Cost of replacement chick and feed to 22 weeks — \$1.35 • Percentage of Grade A eggs over 12 month period — 94.5% • Feed fed exclusively — "Miracle."





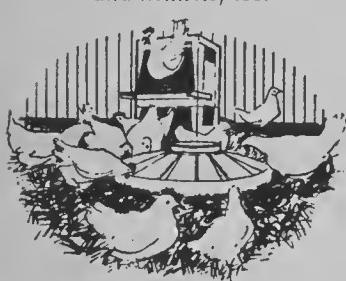
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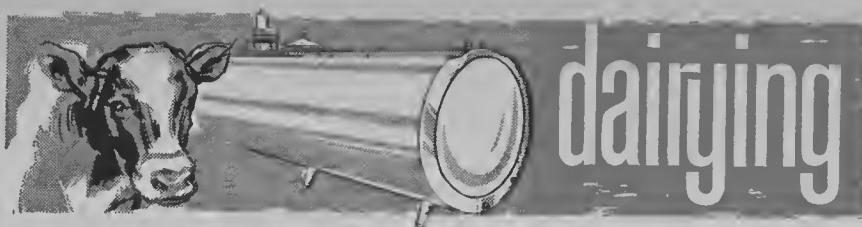
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## Expel Flavors from Dairy Barn

POOR barn ventilation is a frequent cause of off-flavors in milk. This is especially true if silage and other feeds with strong flavors are fed or stored in the barn overnight. Cows breathe the distinctive odors, absorb them into their blood, and pass them into the milk.

A Canada Department of Agriculture pamphlet recommends good ventilation for two reasons: it keeps the consumer happy by eliminating most of the flavors and odors described as "cowy," "barny," or "feed;" and it is also better for the health of workers and cattle.

Two more ways to avoid off-flavors are to supply strong-flavored feeds only after milking, and to keep hogs and poultry out of the dairy barn.

Remember, too, that the milk house needs good ventilation. This reduces odors, but it also enables utensils and equipment to dry faster and discourages bacterial growth. A pressure fan with a dust filter helps to remove heat from the compressor of a bulk tank, cutting refrigeration costs. If there is a chimney in the milk house, be sure to avoid drawing air down the chimney while the fire

is burning, especially if you have a suction type of fan.

This and a lot of other practical ideas can be found in "High-Quality Milk," publication 844, Canada Department of Agriculture. ✓

## Milk as Water Heater

THE heat released when milk is cooled can raise the temperature of water in a storage tank to 140°F. Electrical and dairy researchers in Britain have been testing the idea on a Berkshire farm, using what they call a "dairy heat pump." They cooled 170 gallons of milk and, in the process, heated 125 gallons of water to 140°F.

This system is still experimental, but it is believed possible that a heat pump would save sufficient electricity to pay for itself in less than 2 years. ✓

## Grain for Milk

There's nothing new about feeding grain on the basis of a cow's production but, according to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, some dairymen are still overfeeding dry

cows and underfeeding their high producers. ✓

## Ways to Deal with Ropiness

ROPY milk is often the result of bacteria in farm water. The way to beat it is to keep cows away from water lying in fields, and from sloughs and ponds where the bacteria are particularly prevalent, advises Dr. V. W. Kadis of Alberta's dairy branch laboratory.

The bacteria multiply under wet conditions and they contaminate the cow's hide. If this is happening, Dr. Kadis suggests that you wipe flanks and udders of contaminated animals with a disinfectant.

Slimy material from bacteria cells causes ropiness, which develops most rapidly at low storage temperatures. The milk is harmless, but it looks unpleasant and is rejected automatically by dairy plants and the consumer.

Once the bacteria are established in the milking line or on utensils, they are extremely difficult to remove. Only rigid cleaning and sanitizing will deal with them.

Ropiness may be caused also by mastitis and the presence of fibrin and white blood cells in the milk. A veterinarian will soon find whether this condition is present. Under some conditions, a thin film of casein or lactalbumin may form on the surface of milk while cooling. However, this film is only temporary and there's nothing to worry about, says Dr. Kadis. ✓



## Breeding Changes Recognized

A RECENT change in hatchery regulations means that the section on accreditation of supply flocks and hatcheries, and the section on Record of Performance, are omitted.

M. S. Mitchell, poultry division, Canada Department of Agriculture, reports that ROP and salmonella pullorum precautions are not being abandoned. But effective pullorum control and continual change in the industry have made these regula-

tions unnecessary. Incidence of the disease found in tested flocks has fallen below 1 per cent.

ROP stimulated sales of pedigreed chicks in the early days of the now massive egg and broiler industries. But, as commercial breeders realized

the potential in cross-breeding of pure lines, they established many new lines under trade names and numbers, and set up the franchise system for selling chicks to hatcherymen for mass production. Very little stock is sold today under the ROP classification. However, the National Breeding Program is still widely used by poultry breeders and is highly regarded by the hatchery industry. ✓

## Less Waste of Grit and Oyster Shell



[OAC photo]

This oyster shell and grit hopper almost eliminates wastage. Bin's face board extends low enough for only  $\frac{1}{2}$ " of oyster shell and grit to enter trough. Lip on trough face board overlaps (see arrow), reduces spilling.

## Hens Made Their Own Protein

WITHOUT any natural protein, hens have kept up a good rate of egg production and even gained weight. Researchers at the University of Wisconsin gave four hens a ration containing a mixture of amino acids and the hens made all the protein they needed. Amino acids are components of protein.

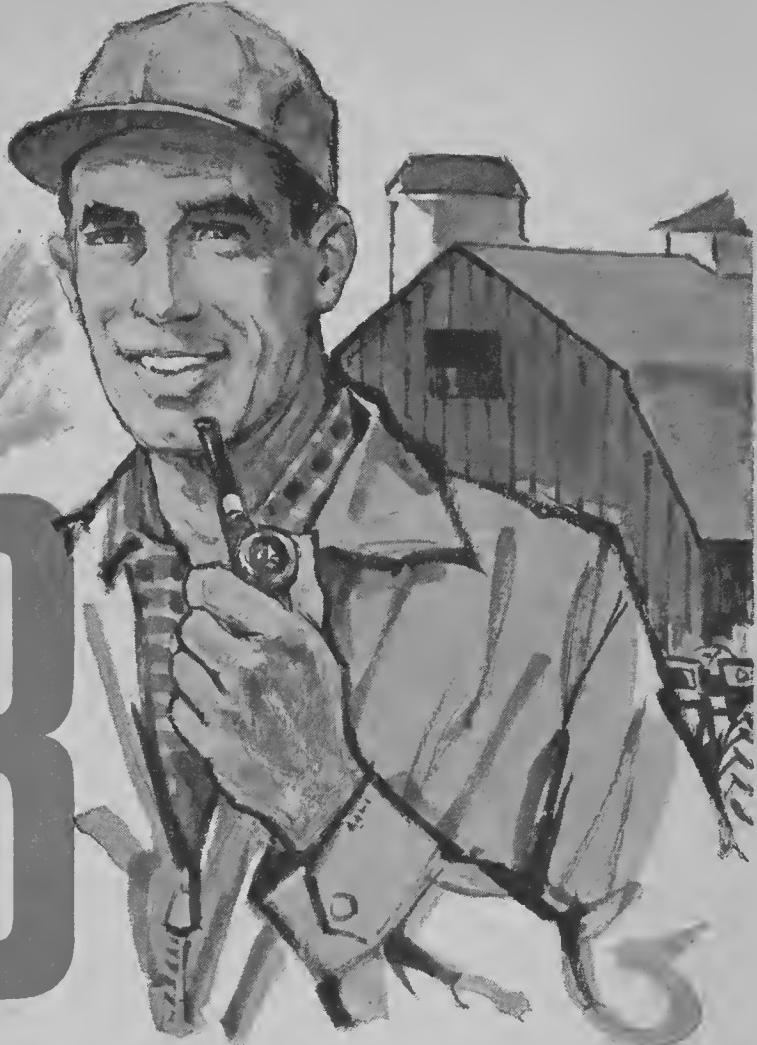
The eggs produced on the amino acid diet seemed to be normal in every way. They had high internal quality, hatched well, and produced normal chicks which grew at the usual rate. However, these chicks did not do as well as chicks from hens on practical rations when they

(Please turn to page 26)

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APRIL 1st, 1963

\* Interest paid even if equipment is delivered before this date.

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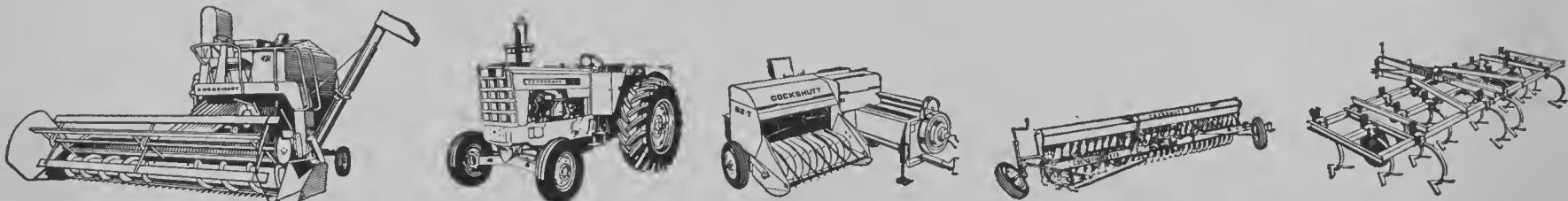
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(Continued from page 24)

were given an amino acid ration designed for chicks. This means that some unknown growth factors still have a place in growing diets.

Mixtures of amino acids are too expensive for supplying protein in poultry feeds. The value of the experiment was in learning more about protein, with the eventual aim of finding cheaper sources of it, or of reducing the amount of protein needed by poultry. V

## Don't Let Them Lay Before Time

**C**ONTROLLED lighting for chickens hatched between October and February will prevent them from starting to lay too early, but will lengthen the laying period, says Ross Cameron, Manitoba's poultry specialist.

Producers must have eggs to sell all year, so they purchase their pullet

chicks at regular intervals throughout the year, instead of the old method of buying them only in the spring. Since chickens hatched between October and February would be stimulated into production by changing length of day, in spring and early summer, producers must counter this natural effect by controlling the light.

It used to be thought that the stimulation of sexual maturity and desire to lay was simply a matter of increased hours of daylight. Now it has been found that birds, including chickens, do not start to lay simply because there may be 15 hours of

daylight, but because the length of the daylight period is increasing day by day.

There are two ways to delay sexual maturity in pullets hatched during late fall and early winter. One is to hold the number of light hours in the poultry house at a constant 6 to 8 hours; the other is to start with a long light period and imitate fall and winter by regularly decreasing the light period. It is just a matter of flicking switches at the right times.

Ross Cameron says that control of light must be used when pullets are between 10 and 20 weeks of age—the puberty period of the chicken. After 20 weeks, light hours may be increased regularly and laying encouraged.

The whole idea is to prevent birds hatched in October to February from responding to nature when they are too young to produce large eggs. It also encourages a longer production period once the hens are allowed to lay.

The object of light control is to keep the pituitary gland dormant, with regard to reproductive hormones, until 20 weeks of age. Increasing day length, after this period, stimulates the gland and quickly brings pullets into production with a minimum of peewee and small eggs. V

### Ron Robinson Answers Young Farmers' Questions

## MODERN MATERIALS HANDLING DEMANDS THE ECONOMIES OF FIR PLYWOOD

Materials handling is the newest of farm techniques, and many young farmers know how important it is in modern farming economy. These questions and answers show where you can save by using modern methods. At the same time, bear in mind the special advantages of Fir Plywood for building the units of your feed handling and storage system.

**1. Why is it so important to use the latest ideas in materials handling?** Increasing competition, rising prices and labour costs have forced farmers to take a hard look at their feed handling and storage operations. Farmers realized they must use factory assembly-line methods. They also found that the various units of that 'assembly line' must be made of easily worked materials that are really economical. You can easily get plans for all kinds of units such as feed bins, self-feeders and feed carts. And Fir Plywood is the ideal material for building them. You don't need any special tools, equipment or skill. First, plan the most efficient system of materials handling for your particular farm. Then build each unit of Fir Plywood as your time and budget allow.

**2. Where do I get the plans for building these Fir Plywood units?** Your lumber dealer stocks Plywood Manufacturers Association plans and all the building materials you need. Also, the Canadian Farm Building Plan Service, organized by the National Committee on Agricultural Engineering, has a wide range of plans. You can get them through your provincial Department of Agriculture or the Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C. All these plans are complete, detailed and easy to follow.

**3. How does Fir Plywood fit into a modern system of materials handling?** The best way I can answer that is by listing the principles of planning a system of that kind. Here they are:

(a) *Move Materials As Little As Possible.* Use self-feeders, strategically located. Move livestock to the feed, not the feed to the livestock.

(b) *Make Every Trip Count.* Move larger quantities at a time. Use Fir Plywood feed carts and self-feeding storage wagons. Handle bulk quantities, not bags.

(c) *Make The Flow Continuous.* Use gravity wherever

possible. For example, use overhead bins of Fir Plywood for storing grain and feed. Use Fir Plywood chutes for unloading.

(d) *Plan For Maximum Automation* — but make sure the units of your system pay for themselves. They will do so if they cut down on labour or release it to carry out a bigger programme.

**4. I've just bought my own farm, so it would be difficult to finance a complete new system all at once. How can I use these ideas on materials handling?** Build your system unit by unit, according to a long-range plan. See that your units and equipment are sized and located to fit that system. Make sure the units can meet bigger demands in the future. And remember that Fir Plywood individual feed handling units start saving money immediately.

**5. I have an agreement with my father about taking over his farm stage by stage. Do Fir Plywood structures keep their value for many years?** Yes. Fir Plywood buildings are rack-resistant in high winds because the cross-laminated panels are strong and rigid. The 'PMBC Exterior' edge-mark on every Fir Plywood panel assures you that it has been bonded with waterproof glue. Fir Plywood structures stand up to years of heat, cold, rain and rough treatment. Maintenance costs little. Fir Plywood is simple to clean, and easily takes paint, stain and preservatives because the panels are smooth and big.

*A good system of feed handling and storage, taking full advantage of Fir Plywood's wide usefulness and all-round economy, makes a big difference to your farm's efficiency. Talk to your lumber dealer and see how easily you can build the Fir Plywood units you need.*

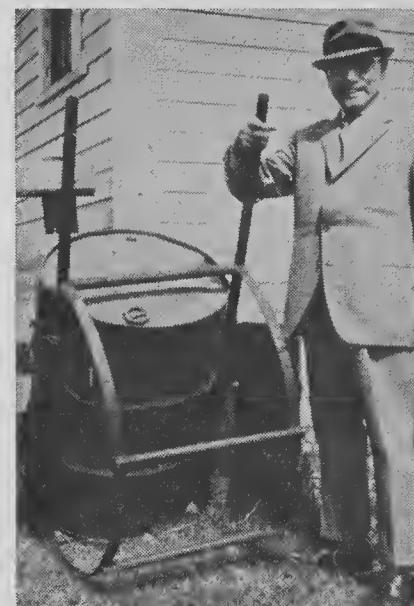
### Waterproof Glue FIR PLYWOOD

Plywood marked PMBC EXTERIOR has waterproof glue. Western Softwood Plywood, also available, is edge-marked PMBC WATERPROOF GLUE WSP. Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C. 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.



R. L. Robinson, B.E.  
(Agricultural Engineer)

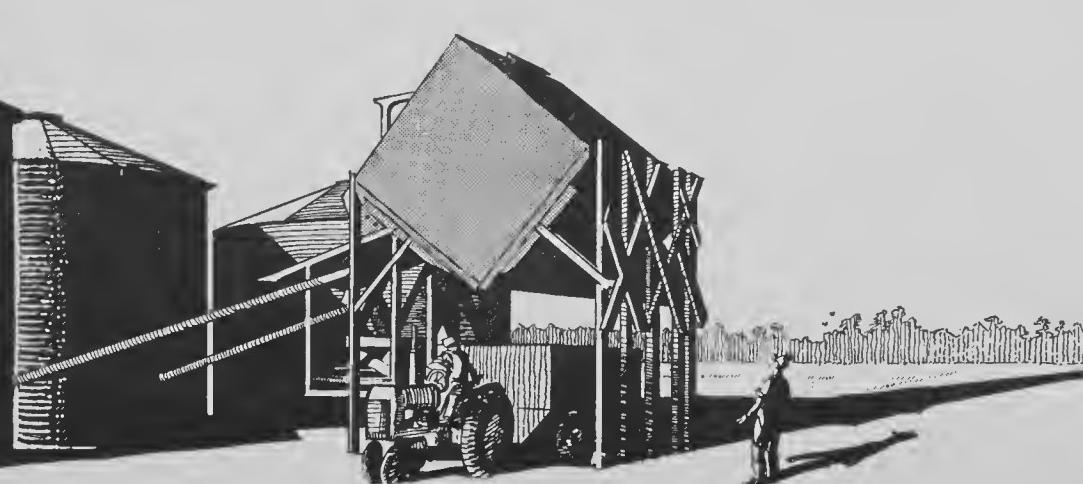
### Visitor Liked Tipper



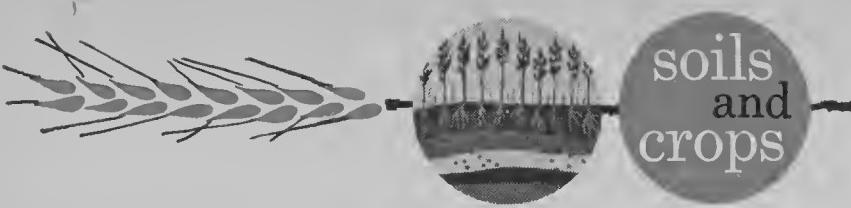
[Guide photo]  
K. Machimura, Japan's top breeder of Holsteins, admired a barrel-tipper on Canadian ranch. Made by welding two sections of a wheel rim to steel pipe frame, it enables a man to draw oil from barrel with minimum effort.



"I'll never find another hired man like you, Tom—I'll see to that!"



F-62-2



[Guide photo]  
Furrow irrigation near Quincy, Washington, in the Columbia River Basin.

## Crop Gets What It Needs with "Scheduled Irrigation"

*Columbia Basin farmers no longer have to guess at the amount of water to apply*

THE secret of successful irrigation is knowing when to apply water and how much to put on. In areas where farmers must pay for their water on a volume basis, this knowledge can mean a big saving in water costs.

In Washington's Columbia River Basin, farmers now have an irrigation scheduling service which tells them when their various crops need water and how much. The system was developed by Max Jensen, agricultural engineering professor at Washington State University. It is based on a discovered relationship between crop water use and the rate of evaporation from an exposed

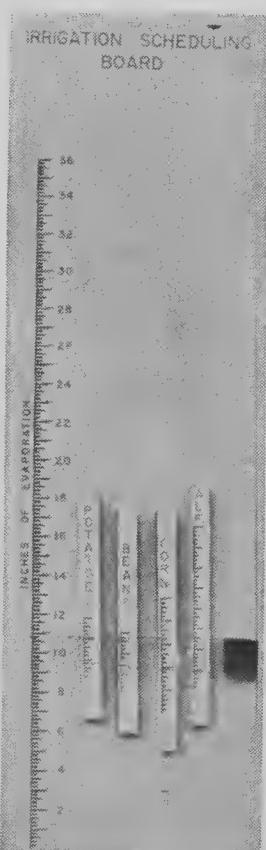
surface. Jensen found that this relationship becomes fairly constant as soon as crop foliage completely covers the ground and continues until it matures, or is harvested.

Scheduled irrigation is a sort of daily "accounting" of water in the soil moisture "reservoir." It works much like our banking system. "Deposits" are made to the soil "account" by water applications, either irrigation or precipitation. "Withdrawals" occur when the crops consume water (evapotranspiration, the experts call it). Crop use estimates are figured by multiplying measured water evaporation by an established crop factor, which

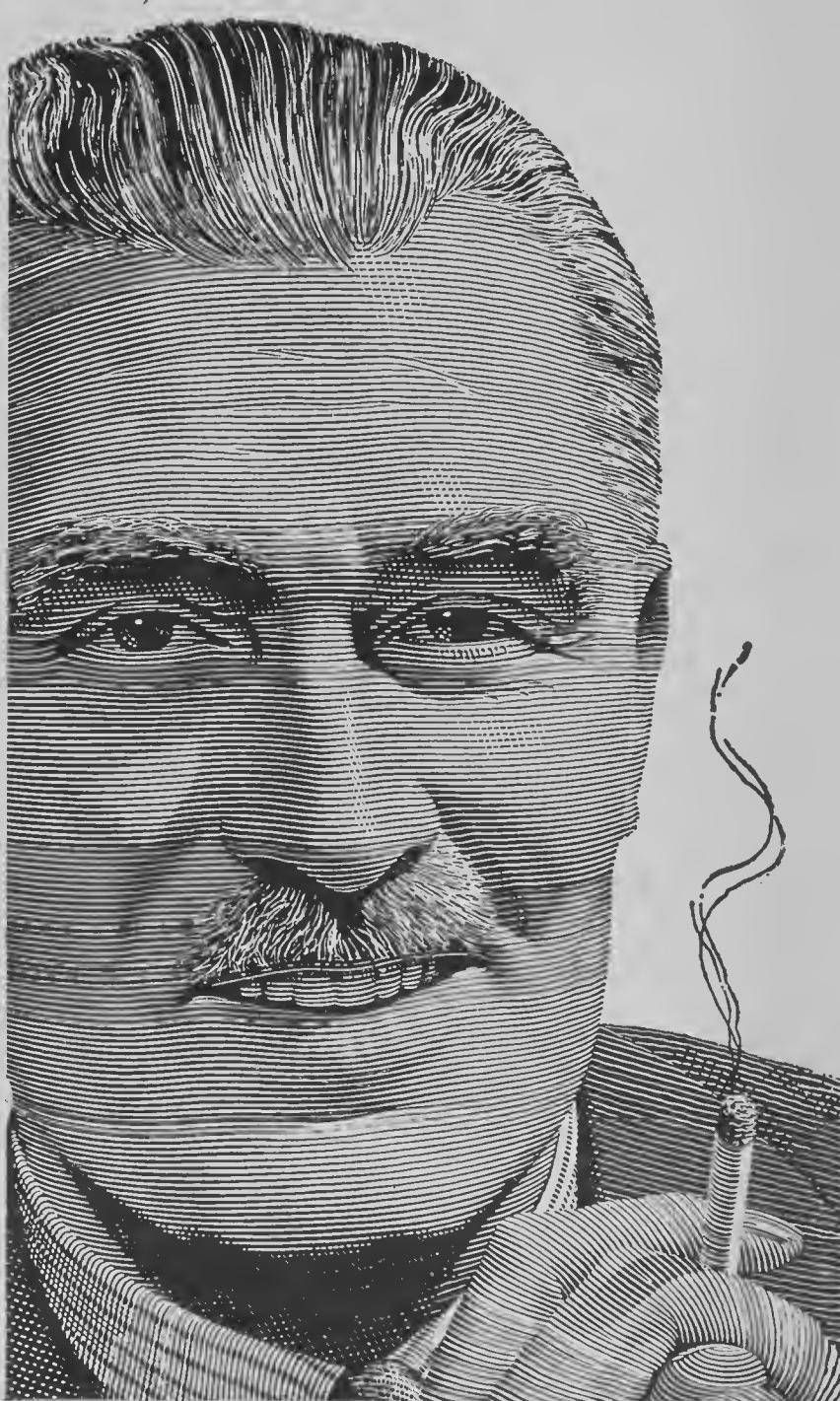
Right: "Irrigation scheduling" board supplied to Columbia project farmers.

Below: Evaporation unit measures surface evaporation. Float keeps the water level constant by drawing from the calibrated supply tank at right. Water loss from tank shows on scale.

[WSU photos]



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FOR THE KIDNEYS

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## SOILS AND CROPS

is obtained from the evaporation-water use relationship mentioned.

THE tools of this new system are standardized evaporation pans (about 4 feet in diameter) maintained at strategic locations by the State Extension Service, and irrigation scheduling boards which are supplied to farmers who wish to participate. Each day the press and radio cover the area with "daily evaporation" and "accumulated evaporation" figures. These are given as regularly as we receive our temperature and precipitation readings. By adjusting their boards accordingly, farmers can tell how much moisture is left in their soil and when they will have to irrigate.

The 30 in. by 8 in. steel scheduling board has an evaporation scale on one side, and a magnetized indicator, or slide, on the other. The scale is marked off in inches and tenths of inches, while the indicator shows accumulated evaporation when it is moved up the board according to the daily readings. In between, are movable crop slides for every field on the farm. With the aid of State Extension people and Soil Conservation Service technicians, the crop slides are calibrated to fit the water-holding capacity of each field and the crop on it.

In short, the slides tell the farmer the amount of usable water that can be held in his soil for each particular crop. When the soil reservoir is completely filled by irrigation, each slide is pushed up the board so that its bottom rests on the top edge of the accumulated evaporator indicator. As evaporation figures come in, the indicator is moved over the crop slides, showing the amount of water used from each field and the amount which remains. When the indicator nears the top of a crop slide, that field needs to be irrigated.

If any significant amount of rain falls in an area, this is reported along with the evaporation. Farmers then move each crop slide up to compensate for the amount of precipitation. It's a sort of district bingo game where every time you receive a number you cover it. The prize is the efficient use of irrigation water.

The pan evaporation method represents a real breakthrough in estimating soil moisture needs. Professor Jensen and his aides worked 10 years designing a pan which would accurately measure both crop water use and the daily surface evaporation rate. The fact that over 250 scheduling boards have been made for use on Columbia Basin farms would indicate that this is a valuable tool.—C.V.F. V

## Island Pastures Being Developed Under ARDA

*Farmers' co-op is first to make use of this New Brunswick development*

ONE of New Brunswick's first programs under ARDA (Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act) is likely to deal with inland islands, and it could provide farmers with some of the best and cheapest pasture land anywhere. The idea centers on a dozen islands in the St. John River, which comprise about 8,000 acres altogether. At one time, this land was hayed every year and the crop was sold as horse feed to firms in the province's cities. The decline of the horse brought abandonment to some of the islands and, today, many of them are lying virtually idle.

Yet, according to the province's deputy minister of agriculture, R. D. Gilbert, the islands represent the best land to be found outdoors. Every spring, they are flooded and a fertile layer of silt is laid down on them. No fertilizer is required to keep them productive. They are ideal for pasture. No ditching or diking is required, and there are no fences to be built.

The first island to be brought under an ARDA-type program (the project cannot come under ARDA officially until the federal and provincial governments formally sign their agreement) is already in use. The Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, a farmers' co-operative, searching last year for pasture for its members' expanding dairy herds, hit upon one of these islands.



"Yes, Doctor, I would say he's feeling much better!"

## What to Do if Barley Yellows

**Y**ELOWING in barley is caused not only by excessive moisture. Root rot disease and too heavy incorporation of straw in the soil also come into the picture.

Root rot disease can be controlled by systematic crop rotation, says Dr. W. P. Skoropad of the University of Alberta. Wheat and barley should not be grown in sequence for more than 3 years, because the root rot organism attacks wheat just as readily as barley. Many farmers plant oats, wheat, and barley, followed by summerfallow, but Dr. Skoropad recommends an oat crop before the summerfallow. This is because it takes 2 years for the root rot organism to starve itself out of the soil.

When straw is incorporated too heavily, it seems that nitrogen-producing bacteria concentrate on the straw instead of releasing nitrogen for plant use. This often occurs in combined fields where straw was disced under rather than baled and removed. Distinct yellowing can be seen in barley where straw lay in windrows before being worked in. Application of 75 lb. of ammonium nitrate per acre, in fall or early spring, will help to correct this condition.

v

## Kill the Common Bunt Fungus

**C**ONTROL common bunt by treating wheat seed with a mercurial or chlorobenzene seed dressing. Prof. C. B. Kelly of the Ontario Agricultural College points out that spores of the common bunt fungus stick to the outside of seeds, where they can be killed readily by proper application of recommended fungicides.

An advantage of mercurial seed treatment is that it also prevents seed decay and seedling blight, which may be a problem if there is a spell of wet, cool weather following seeding. On the other hand, chlorobenzene compounds are safer to apply, especially when the farmer does the treating himself.

Chemical seed treatment is not a cure-all, says Professor Kelly. It cannot replace proper seed cleaning, nor act as a substitute for a good crop rotation where root rot diseases are a problem. It cannot prevent leaf rust or loose smut, which have to be dealt with by sowing registered seed and growing resistant varieties.

v

## Alkali Will Come Back Again

**D**ON'T be misled by a good growth of cereals on alkali or saline soils this year. John Peters, Manitoba soils specialist, says there is no sign that these problem areas have been permanently improved. What happened in 1962 was that moist growing conditions placed little moisture stress on the plant (hot, dry weather aggravates this condition) and also the dry conditions in 1961 had lowered the water table, allowing the heavy spring rains to carry surface salts down to lower depths.

However, lack of surface salts is a condition that can change quickly, he warns. Farmers should consider seeding saline-alkali areas to forage crops next spring, using tall and slender wheatgrass, which are salt tolerant. Oats would make a good companion crop because of its salt tolerance, along with 80 lb. per acre of 23-23-0 fertilizer.

Barnyard manure, if spread uniformly on alkali and saline areas, will improve soil fertility and overall conditions in the seedbed. Summerfallow before the seeding of grass is not necessary, and it could be harmful.

v

## Know What's in Your Hay

**I**F you are buying hay, it pays to have it analyzed first to show you what you are getting for your money. And it's a good idea to have your own hay analyzed so that you know what its nutritive value is and whether it should be supplemented, the Alberta Department of Agriculture advises.

The main purpose of having forage analyzed is to find out how much nitrogen, protein, and crude fiber it contains. The protein content of hay is considered so important in some parts of the United States that buying and selling of hay has been organized on a protein basis.

v

## Watch New Grain

**B**EWARE of poisoning by new grain. It's always a threat in the fall, according to poultry specialists of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It's not wise to feed new wheat before November and, even then, don't start with more than 10 per cent, and increase it gradually if no harmful effects are noted.

v



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## Tobacco Lures Maritime Growers

THE infant tobacco industry in the Maritimes has made another long step forward this year. Following the good harvest in 1961, growers in all three provinces expanded their acreage while more new growers planted a field for the first time.

Prince Edward Island has taken the lead, with last year's 85 acres being expanded to 300 this year. Fourteen growers, some of them from Ontario, are growing up to 35 acres each this year.

Typical is the case of John McCabe of Iona. Backbone of his 100-acre farming enterprise has been his cash crop—10 acres of potatoes. But price slumps in the past 2 years took the glitter off that crop. Last year, McCabe worked part-time with his brother-in-law, John Power, who had planted 14 acres of tobacco. Power did so well with it



Guide photo  
Poor potato prices force John McCabe to look for new cash crop. He planted 5 acres of tobacco this year.

that he increased his acreage to 21 in 1962. McCabe saw the crop as a new hope too. He put in 5 acres for himself and if it pays off, his remaining 5 acres of potatoes will be dropped next year.

In Nova Scotia, tobacco acreage has climbed to 140 this year, with one of last year's successful growers boosting his acreage to 40. Again, it was a case of giving up potatoes

and turning to a crop which promises better returns.

Smallest acreage in the three provinces is in New Brunswick, but even there, the crop totals 100 acres. Growers have joined together in purchasing machinery and equipment, including the kilns, to handle the crop.—D.R.B. V

## Forage Is Sound Business

MANY livestock men have yet to make their first planting of high-quality grass-alfalfa mixtures, according to Roy McKenzie, director of Saskatchewan's plant industry branch. He points out that if the livestock industry is to be put on a sound business basis, some good crop land will have to be taken out of grain and seeded to grass-alfalfa.

It may be too late to seed this fall, but this recommendation is worth considering seriously for next year. Mr. McKenzie reckons that grass-alfalfa will produce first-class livestock feed and give a better return per acre than the same land in grain. It can be plowed up and returned to grain production after 6 or 7 years, and will then outyield land that has been in steady grain production. The objective should be to seed a minimum of 1 acre, and preferably 2, to grass-alfalfa for each head of livestock to be wintered. V

## Defenses for Tobacco Seedlings

INSECTS in the tobacco greenhouse can be controlled—if you pick the right insecticide, says Milt Watson of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Here are his recommendations:

Cutworms are indicated if patches of seedlings are cut off at the soil surface and sections are eaten out of leaves. Apply 7½ or 10 per cent DDT dust over the infected area at dusk, just before cutworms come out to feed. Dust the whole greenhouse if there are several infected patches. Aldrin or heptachlor can be used for cutworm control, too.

Ants, which cover young plants and cause uneven stands, can be controlled with a 2 per cent dieldrin dust.

Grasshoppers in the greenhouse are best handled with dusts of aldrin, dieldrin, or heptachlor.

Don't use a liquid insecticide, like chlordane, which can damage tender young tobacco plants severely. Dusts are safest in the greenhouse, says Watson. V

## Get Rid of Top-Killers

DON'T leave empty top-killer cans around. The residue of sodium arsenite is poisonous to man and animals, warns Prof. C. B. Kelly of the Ontario Agricultural College.

If top-killer cans are going to the dump, crush them first, or drive a pick through the bottom, so that they will not be used by someone who is unaware of the danger. V

# horticulture



Combination record player and power amplifier set up on car's back seat.

## Rock-and-Roll for the Birds

by ARTHUR S. GOODWIN

JOHN BALTHES of Port Burwell, Ont., has finally beaten off the ever-hungry flocks of blackbirds and starlings from his commercial cherry orchards. Instead of using buckshot, he fired off blasts of rock-and-roll tunes that were boosted to a mighty crescendo.

His initial tests, made in 1961, indicated that he was on the right track. For the 1962 campaign, this enterprising farmer mounted a loudspeaker on a small car and placed a record player and power amplifier on the rear seat. Because the car was small enough to squeeze under the trees and speed along the rows, the rock-and-roll artillery could be brought into battle with considerable ease.

The birds are rather shrewd when it comes to learning new tricks. To outsmart them, the car dashed out on its scouting trips and hurled musical barrages at infrequent intervals. Those sudden outbursts of rock-and-roll put frightened birds to flight. So, there were few free meals for blackbirds and starlings in the Balthes orchard this year. V

## Potatoes Grown for Starch

TO help the potato starch industry that is growing up in New Brunswick, new varieties with high starch content are being developed at the Fredericton Research Station.

Dr. D. A. Young reports that they have under test several varieties with good yields and a higher starch content expressly for industrial use. They could be a factor in helping to supply most of Canada's demand for potato starch. It is used in the paper, textile and food industries, but most of the starch has been imported from Europe up until now.

In 1959, three manufacturers cooperated with the provincial and federal departments of agriculture to map out a plan that would place the Canadian industry in a firm competitive position. Results have been so encouraging that 900 acres of potatoes were grown under contract for starch production this year. Formerly, the little produced in Canada came from cull potatoes, which were often of poor quality, and the supply was inadequate. V

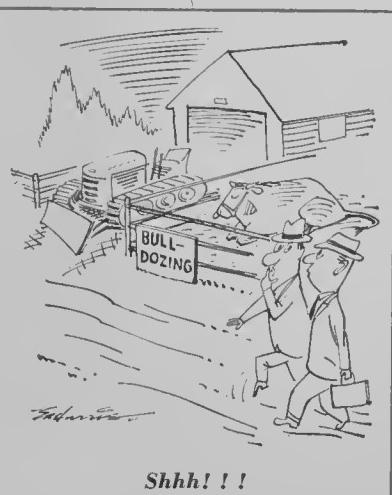
## "C" Apple Restricted Again

AT the request of the Canadian apple industry, restrictions on exports of Canada "C" Grade apples to Britain have been reimposed by the Canada Department of Agriculture. The regulation was laid down in 1958 to maintain this country's good reputation for apples. But, last year, Britain had a poor crop, demand for Canadian apples increased, and the control was relaxed to allow certification of red and red-striped varieties of Canada "C" grade to be shipped.

The restriction exempts Golden Russet and Newtown varieties. V



This little car drove hungry birds from commercial cherry orchards with blasts of rock-and-roll, which were more effective than shotgun pellets.

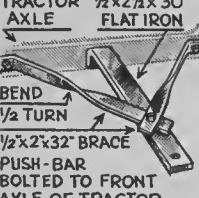


Shhh! ! !

# WORKSHOP

## Front Hitch

For several years I had trouble when putting equipment into the machine shed, until I came up with this idea for a hitch. The main pieces are a 30 in. length of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. flat-iron bent to a right-angle at one end, and two 32 in. lengths of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. TRACTOR  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 30^{\circ}$  by 2 in. twisted AXLE FLAT IRON half a turn, and each bent at one end at about  $130-140^{\circ}$ . A  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. hole is drilled 2 in. from one end of each twisted piece, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the other end. In the first piece, drill a 1 in. hole at the flat end, and a  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. hole at the bent end. Bolt the right-angle end to the tractor's front axle, and assemble the 3 pieces and bolt them as shown in the sketch. Now a mower or other equipment can be hitched to the front of the tractor, and there's a clear view of what's going on while running the equipment into the shed.—F.J.W., Alta. V



## To Clean Pipes

Don't throw away that broken speedometer cable and housing. They make a valuable tool for clearing a clogged drain pipe, sink, or toilet. Push the broken end through the pipe first, using a twisting motion. The broken housing will follow sharp corners and clear the plugged drain.—D.W.G., Man. V



To drill larger holes, when all you have at hand is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. drill, simply enlarge the  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. hole with a countersink to the required size. The remaining burr is removed with a pin punch.—H.G., N.S. V

## Draining Radiator

I use an old cream-separator tank when I drain fluid out of a car or truck radiator. The tank is low and has a good capacity. I just open the tap to put the fluid back into the radiator after changing thermostats or making repairs.—M.S., Alta. V

## Hole in Ice

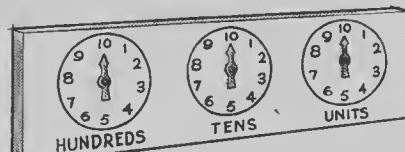
This idea saves a lot of chopping of ice. The dugout can freeze to a depth of about 5 feet and it's difficult to break through for watering cattle. Take a 6 ft. length of 2 in. pipe, plug up one end, and stand it in the water, leaving about 6 in. above the surface. When the water freezes, fill the pipe with boiling water. This releases the pipe and the

water comes to the top. After you finish watering, empty the pipe and replace it.—A.G.V., Man. V

## Seed Tally

Quite a lot of farmers sell seed grain in bulk and it is usually

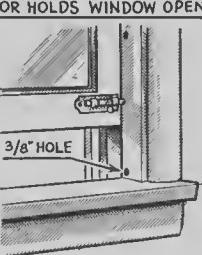
### HANDY SEED TALLY



measured out in pails. You can make an accurate tally to keep count of the pails of grain. Draw three clock-face designs on a board, each with numbers 1 to 10. A hand in the shape of an arrow is secured to each with a small stove bolt. The first face represents units, the second tens, and the third hundreds. As each pail is dumped the count can be kept, starting with the units and transferring to tens, etc.—R.A.M., Alta. V

## Lock and Raiser

A small door bolt attached to the lower corner of a window sash, as illustrated, makes one of the safest window locks and raisers obtainable. The bolt engages in four or five  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. holes at different heights in the side of the casement. When raised, and the bolt is pushed into one of the holes, the window can never slam down. When the window is closed and the bolt locked into the lowest hole, the window cannot be opened from outside.—R.J.R., B.C. V

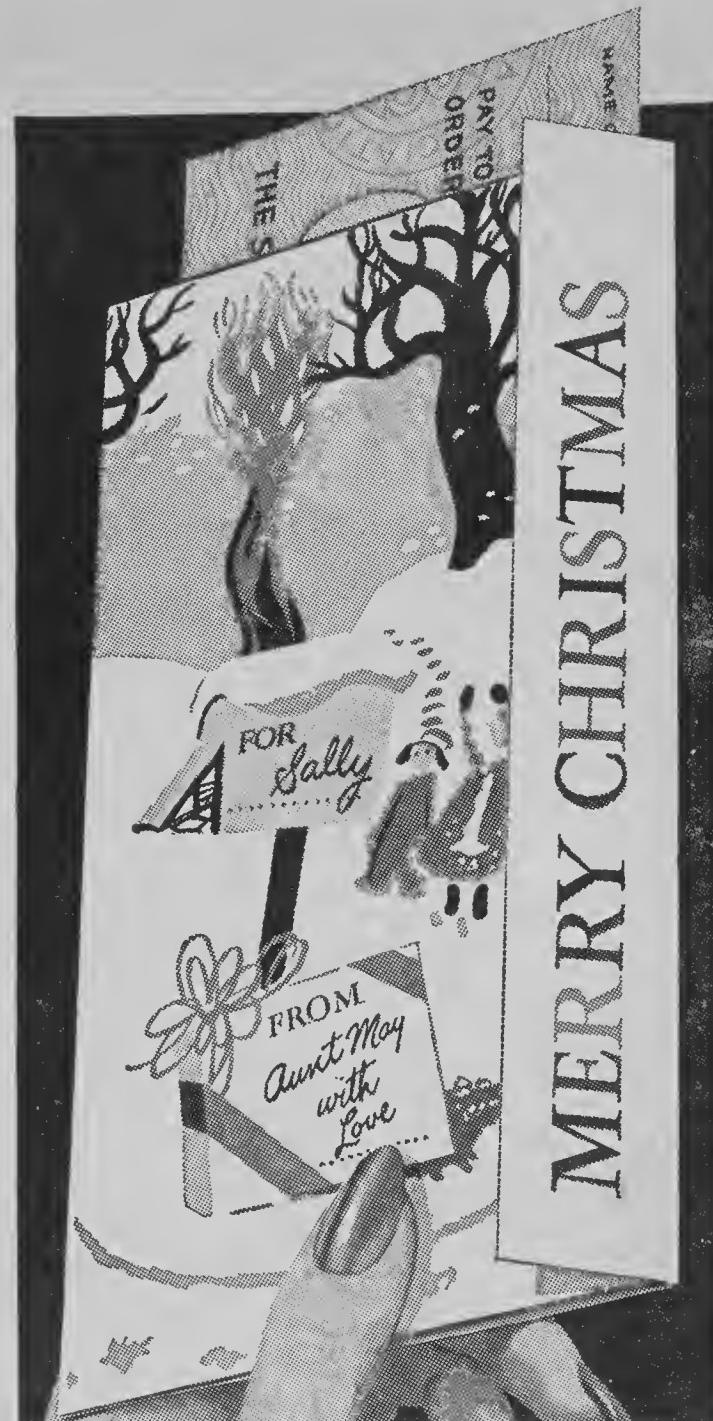
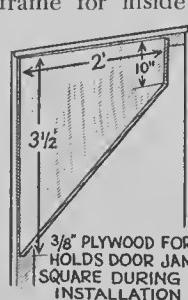


## Transistor Booster

To increase the sensitivity of a transistor radio, place a piece of tin-foil between the built-in antenna and the case. This not only gives you better reception, but also lengthens the life of the battery.—S.J., Sask. V

## For Door Frames

When I'm assembling a door frame for inside or out, I use this piece of  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. plywood as a guide. It keeps the frame straight and square, as shown in the sketch. After the frame is nailed to the studding and header, the plywood is removed easily because it is secured only with  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. finishing nails. Using this device, the door fits plumb and snugly.—L.S., Alta. V



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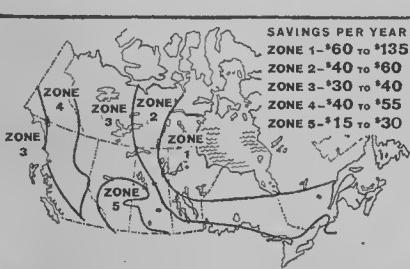
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#### Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

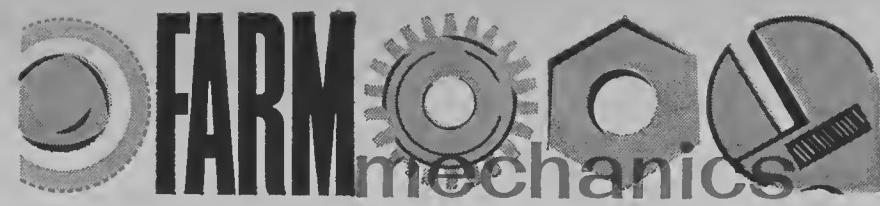
Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

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The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.



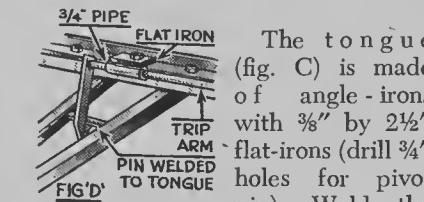
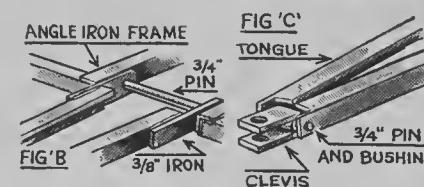
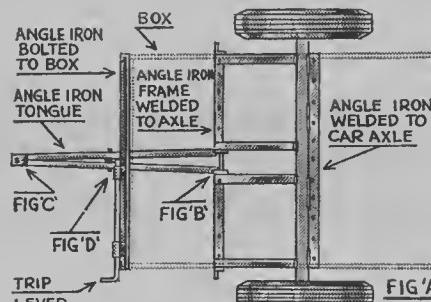
## Dump Cart with Simple Tipping Action

by FRANK SALKELD, Gerald, Sask., farmer

THIS dump cart does not require hydraulic power for dumping.

I just release the lock, tip the box up, and back up until the box is standing on end. Then I drive the tractor ahead, the box comes down again, and I reset the lock.

In making the cart, I used a Ford car front axle (1936-41), which I stripped, turned upside down, and welded the spindles so they could not pivot. The next step is to weld a 2½" by 2½" by 4' angle-iron onto it and bolt on the plank floor. Build a frame in front of the axle with suitable angle-iron, leaving a 6" space for the tongue (fig. B). The frame extends far enough in front of the axle for the tongue to pivot 6" ahead of the tires.



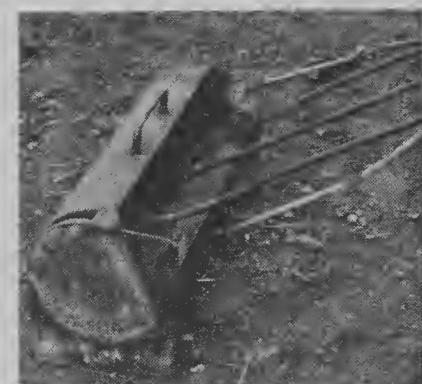
The tongue (fig. C) is made of angle-irons with ¾" by 2½" flat-irons (drill ¾" holes for pivot pin). Weld the ends allowing them to clear the frame at the pivot pin, so that when you back up to dump the load they will not bind on the box. There is also a pivot at the front of the tongue with a clevis made of heavy flat-iron welded to ¾" heavy bushing, with ¾" holes for the draw bolt.

The trip lever (fig. D) is made of ¾" round-iron, which extends just past the box and is bent at 90° as a handle to release the trip. The trip lever passes through two 3" pieces of ¾" pipe, which are fastened to the 4' angle-iron that is bolted across the top of the floor. A lock is made of ¼" flat-iron and is welded to the trip lever.

The short ¾" round-iron should not be welded onto the tongue until the box and trip lever are completed.

I used 2" by 12" planks for the floor and sides, but the sides can be made of plywood. ✓

#### Gas Used for Branding



Most wood or coal branding fires are replaced now by propane heaters. This burner has a carrying handle.



Guide photos  
Les Boulton of Okotoks, Alta., shows a propane fire to Stan Price, Acme.

#### Answers to Highway Problems

DO you know to what extent the Highway Traffic Act applies to farm tractors, wagons and implements, when they are on Ontario highways? Do you understand the regulations for lighting farm implements after dark? Are you sure of the rules of the road? What are the limits to size of implements towed on the highway?

If you are not sure of the answers, or would like to know more about these subjects, your best bet is to get a copy of "Farm Implements on Ontario's Highways," free of charge, by writing to the Ontario Department of Transport, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 2, or any office of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. ✓

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# FARM BUILDINGS

## Livestock Facilities Don't Cost a Lot

FACILITIES for handling livestock are not all that they should be. Engineers with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture point out that handling cattle for spraying or veterinary treatment, or loading them for market, are major chores. Good corrals with adjacent holding areas, working chute, headgate, and loading chute will reduce the labor considerably. They say that corrals do not have to be elaborate structures as long as they are well built. Poplar poles may be used satisfactorily if they are readily available.

As with corrals, the need for hay storage sheds is often overlooked. Unprotected hay bales weather very

quickly in a stack, and are of little value as reserve supplies after a single season. The engineers report that storage sheds cost as little as 65 cents per ton, depreciated over 20 years. Cost of protection is, in fact, equivalent to one bale of hay per ton. The storage shed they have in mind is simply a roof supported by treated poles.

According to a Saskatchewan estimate, the cost of storing hay in a pole shelter is around \$8 per ton, or 26 to 27 cents per ton annually, if spread over 30 years. Creosote-treated poles will prolong the life of the shelter.

Plans for sheds, corrals, and working chutes are obtainable from the Agricultural Engineering Division, Extension Service, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. v

## Gets Rid of Snow Pile

DO you want to know how snow can be removed from the southern entrance to a barn, without too much shoveling? C. T. Helstrom of Gray, Sask., says he places a stone boat in position for a coming storm, or before winter, in fact. When the snow swirls round the building, it forms a big bank on the south side and around the door. He waits for the storm to end, and then goes out and cuts the snow around the stone boat with a handsaw. Next, he hitches his tractor to the stone boat and simply hauls the pile of snow away. v



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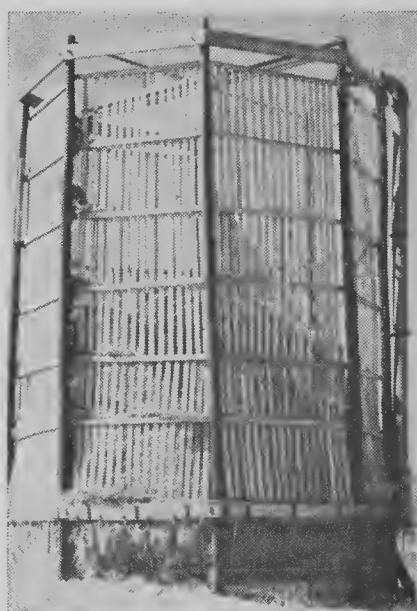
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## High Hay Feeder

FORAGE for this octagonal-shaped self-feeder on the W. Thode winter ranch, west of Dundurn, Sask., is blown in via the



[Guide photo]

pipe at the right. The feeder is of treated pole construction with a wooden cone in the center so the hay will flow evenly down to all sides. The structure has steel reinforcing across the top.—C.V.F. v

## Wood Needs Proper Protection

ORDINARY paint or finish has very little effect in preventing swelling or shrinkage of wood. John Reno, an expert on the use of wood with a West Coast lumber company, says that back-priming with ordinary paint is a waste of money. It takes a good water repellent or two coats of a good sealer to reduce swelling and shrinkage to a minimum.

The lowest piece of exterior wood-work, according to Mr. Reno, should be at least 6 in. above ground. If you have to place woodwork where it will get wet, use preservatively-treated wood or the naturally dur-

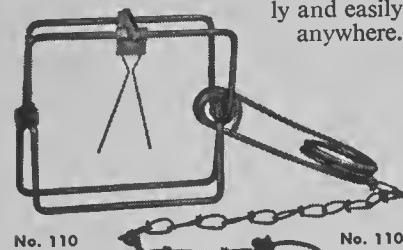


## Make more... enjoy trapping more with Victor Conibear

You make more money with Victor Conibear traps on your line for a good reason. Victor Conibears grip the animal's body with a "scissors-hold" action that prevents wring-off, eliminates fur loss and damage to valuable pelts. Every "catch" is sure to hold; every pelt is more valuable.

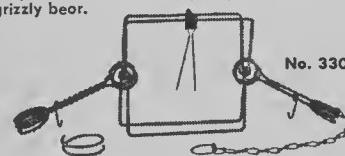
Victor Conibear traps catch humanely and kill quickly. The No. 110 is the only trap ever to win a "Certificate of Merit" from The American Humane Association.

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able heartwood of redwood, cedar, tidewater red cypress, walnut, chestnut, or true mahogany.

Mr. Reno explains the difference between heartwood and sapwood. Directly under the bark of a tree is the new wood that grew in the last few years. In most trees it is almost white and it is called sapwood. After being sawed into lumber, this decays very easily if it stays damp. Under the sapwood is the wood that grew in years long past. It is usually red-

dish or brownish and it is called heartwood. There is no need to fear decay under any conditions if you use heartwood or treated wood.

Painting does not protect wood against decay. Mr. Reno says a non-durable piece of wood can be painted on all four sides and at both ends, and placed in the ground as a fence post, or in any place where it will stay wet or damp, and it will decay almost as quickly as if it were not painted. V

## WHAT'S NEW

### Roller Mill

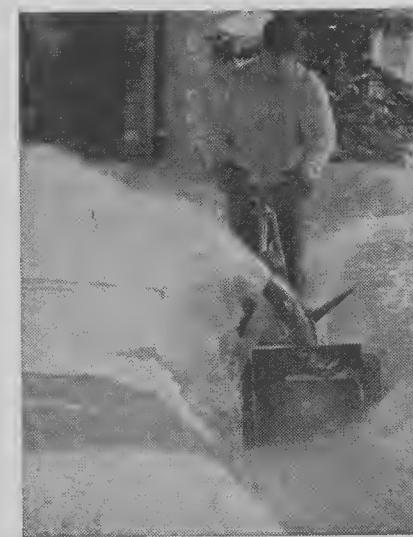
This mill for shelled corn and small grains is in two models—a PTO-driven portable and an electric-motor-driven stationary type. Both models have two 10 in. diameter, 20 in. long cast rolls with sealed ball bearings. There is a choice of fine, medium or coarse rolls. A mill can process up to 300 bu. oats or 650 bu. shelled corn per hour. (John Deere)

(397) V



### Snow Plow

The 17 in. Snowhound can throw more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of snow per minute as far as 18 ft. It has an adjustable chute with 20 positions and swiveling 360 degrees. The deflector is also adjustable to control distance. There is a 3 h.p. winterized engine usable with other implements from the same manufacturer. Power handle and thrower are separate units for easy storage. (Toro Manufacturing Corp.) (399) V



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

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# BEFORE I SLEEP

by MARGARET HILL

**M**IKE slid into his mother's room while the nurse was on her way to the bathroom with a bowl for water. His mother lay on the bed with her eyes shut. Her skin was the color of the bark on the aspen trees in the woods behind the house. But the skin showing through her eyelashes was purple. Mike scuttled into the wardrobe and scrunched down in a corner.

His mother's long blue robe hung in front of him like a curtain. It was a friendly thing. It would not give his hiding place away. It would not send him somewhere else. Mike raised a finger to touch one of the puffy little triangles of the quilted robe. But the finger only hung around close to the material like a butterfly about to light. Then Mike drew his hand away and put it into his jeans' pocket. If he touched the robe even the littlest bit, the tears would crash their way through the trapdoor in his throat and someone would find him here.

The door of the room opened and the nurse hustled in. "Shall we get washed up a little?" she asked.

"I suppose so." Mike had never heard his mother's voice sound so tired. "I guess people have to keep getting washed clear up until they die."

Mike remembered that his mother wasn't forever telling him to wash, like other kids' mothers. Maybe she didn't think washing was so darned important.

"Sarah," mother said. This time the voice sounded like her own.

"Yes, dear?"

"Sarah, you and I know this is it, don't we?"

"What on earth are you talking about? Here, give me that other arm."

"Stop it, Sarah! Oh, I know it's customary to try to fool the dying person. All that old stuff about you're-going-to-get-well-and-don't-be-silly-of-course-you-aren't-going-to-die. . . ."

Sarah's voice didn't sound bossy and strong now. "Hush, dear. You aren't supposed to be talking, you know. You'll feel better after you have a good night's sleep."

When mother answered it was like a child begging for something. "Listen to me, Sarah Kennedy. I will feel better if you and the others let me face reality once before I face death. Without that I'm lost."

Sarah leaned over the bed and put her arms under mother's shoulders and leaned her cheek against mother's brown hair. "Okay, love. You win. Tell me about it."

"Oh Sarah, it's only—well, we've all known for so many months. I'm so tired of pretending. Of watching everyone else pretend."

"Okay, so we'll quit pretending. You want to see the family?"

"Please, Sarah. One at a time. Let's get it over with. And then, Sarah, after the others—"

"Yes?"

"Bring Mikey then."

"Yes, pet. Are you going to tell him?"

"Someone has to. I will know prayers get answered if I manage to say the right things."

"You will. Kids don't get as hurt as grownups."

"You know better than that, Sarah. But somehow I have to help this little guy through."

"You will."

"I wonder. It won't be easy when I'm not here to finish the job. Just think, only nine years old."

Mike heard Sarah making a choking noise, then run from the room.

**H**E sat on the floor of the wardrobe feeling the way a piece of wood would feel if it had any feelings. The tears that had been ready to spill out had turned to splinters now, and were stuck in his throat and into the backs of his eyes. That was good because you can't cry splinters. Still he didn't dare let his finger touch the blue robe.

"Adele?" That was Aunt Bee's soft voice. Aunt Bee was dad's sister.

"Come in, Bee," mom said.

"How are you feeling dear?" Aunt Bee asked.

"Like any dying person, I suppose. Too beaten to push aside the curtain."

"Push aside the curtain?" Aunt Bee was bending over the bed now.

"Get through to someone, I mean."

"Get through to someone?"

"Never mind, Bee. Know any good stories this evening?"

Jokes, mom must mean. Aunt Bee was always telling funny jokes. At least they seemed funny to the grownups.

"Well." Aunt Bee made a little gulping sound like she might be swallowing a tadpole. Usually she giggled all through a joke. "Did you hear the one about the traveling salesman who took a girl out riding and when they got out into the country he parked the car and asked her if she believed in the hereafter?" (Please turn to page 43)

Illustrated by JIM WALKER

THE COUNTRY GUIDE



you be able to just be a little boy without a mother and keep right on being happy anyway?"

Mike gulped and shook his head.

Mom reached for his hand and held it very lightly. "Of course you don't think so now. Not right this very minute. You think I'm the best mother in the world."

Mike nodded.

"But that isn't so. Chuck thinks his mother is."

Mike almost smiled. He hadn't thought about it that way.

"So if you'd gotten Chuck's mother and he'd gotten me, you'd still both think you had the only just-right mothers."

"Yeah."

"For a while you won't have a mother. But dad will marry again and then you will."

Mike shook his head.

"And when you do, you'll see that there can be more than one good mother for a little boy."

Mike didn't want to believe that, but mom wanted him to, so he nodded.

# MEN PAST 40

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Pains in BACK, HIPS, LEGS  
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ded and swallowed a throatful of splinters.

"You have to work at it, though, Mike. Just make up your mind right away that this new mother is going to be an exactly right one. She doesn't have to be like me, you know. And you must work at being just the right boy for her, too. Okay?"

Dad came just then and said, "Bedtime, boy. And for you, too, my pet." He leaned down and kissed mom on the forehead.

"Good night, Mom," Mike said.

"Good-by, Mikey. Good night."

THE next day and the days after that, Mike had to keep remembering that he was a boy without a mother. A boy without a mother remembers to brush his teeth sometimes. He learns how to make his bed. He comes in from playing and finds something to eat instead of asking his mother for it. Mom had said not to remember backward — just to be a new boy — a boy without a mother. Mostly it worked pretty well, but sometimes Mike had to run away from the boy he had been a few days ago — mom's Mike. He would run into the woods behind the house and along beside the stream where the seeds would float away from the dead plants when autumn came again.

Finally he would come back to the house, to the house that was full of grownups now.

"Where have you been?" the grownups would ask.

"Running," Mike would say.

And the grownups would shake their heads at each other as if they'd never heard of anything like a boy running when his mother had just died.

"When's the funeral gonna be?" Mike's friend, Chuck, asked one day.

"Funeral?"

"Sure. When they bury your mom. Put 'er in the ground so's her soul can fly off to heaven."

Put her in the ground so's her soul . . . Mike remembered his mother saying a sole was just something that got torn off a boy's shoe. He laughed.

"Well, I don't guess I'd be laughin' 'bout my mother being buried!" Chuck said.

Mike scuffed into the house. He had to ask one of the grownups. When was the funeral going to be? He had to know so he could slip away. He couldn't watch mom being put into the ground. The grownups would expect him to, though.

But after all, there was no one he could ask.

"When's the funeral going to be?" he kept meaning to ask. But when he was right in front of Sarah, the nurse, or Grandmother Ritchie or Dad or Aunt Bee or mom's pretty sister, Aunt Peggy, the right words wouldn't come out and his voice just said something dumb like "Hi" or "Be seein' ya." Then the grownups would look at each other and shake their heads.

All except Aunt Peggy. Aunt Peggy would smile and wink and say, "Good! I hope you'll be seeing me."

MAYBE this was the day of the funeral, Mike thought next morning. He'd better get away early. Before the grownups remembered to keep him home so he could go to the funeral.

He slid out of bed, put on T-shirt and jeans and tennis shoes. He crept through the house and started out the kitchen door. Better grab something to eat, he decided. He opened the refrigerator and made a face when the door squeaked a little.

Sitting on the middle shelf of the refrigerator were seven big shiny green peppers. Shiny and green and smooth like the ribbon on his mother's blanket. Mike clicked the icebox door shut and pushed his knuckles against his eyes for a minute. Then he opened the door and looked at the peppers again. They reminded him of something, but he couldn't remember what. Again he closed the icebox door and crept outside. Never mind something to eat. After all, he wasn't hungry.

ONCE outside, Mike began to run. He was deep into the woods when he thought about the peppers again. All at once he remembered what they had reminded him of. Once his mother had let him drink water out of a green pepper. Maybe if he could do that now. Maybe then he'd feel all right again instead of all erased inside.

All the way home Mike kept remembering how the water had tasted. Cool and fresh and sweet like the pepper smelled.

There was a new smell in the kitchen when Mike stepped in. Something on the stove cooking. He opened the refrigerator door. The peppers were gone! But they couldn't be! He had seen them less than an hour ago. Seven of them.

"Hungry, Mike?"

Mike jumped and slammed the refrigerator door. "Oh, Aunt Peggy. Hi!"

"Hi fella. Want anything I can help you with?"

"Aunt Peggy . . ."

"Yes?"

"Is mom's fun . . . fun'ral today?"

"Funeral! Oh Mike, no. Has that been bothering you? But I thought you knew there isn't going to be any funeral. Your mother thinks . . .



"Doctor, I think my husband must be working too hard! He just can't seem to relax any more!"

thought . . . funerals were silly and uncivilized. And so do I!"

"Me too," Mike said. He felt wonderful. He hovered at the kitchen door, not wanting to leave till he found out about the peppers.

"You wanted something else, Mike?" Aunt Peggy asked.

"We havin' stuffed peppers for dinner?"

"Why, yes; do you like them?"

"Yeah, I guess so. Could I see 'em maybe?"

"Why certainly." Aunt Peggy lifted the lid from a pan on the stove. "I'm steaming them. Getting them ready to stuff."

MIKE looked at the peppers all shiny green and covered with little drops of water. He sniffed the steamy, sweet smell. A nice smell . . . sweet, but not a sweet like flowers that would make you sick to your stomach. Mike counted the peppers in the big kettle. Only six. "There wasn't an extra one, I don't s'pose," he said.

"As a matter of fact there was. There wasn't room for it in the kettle. Want it for anything?"

"I might take a look at it, I s'pose."

Aunt Peggy opened the vegetable crisper in the refrigerator and handed the raw pepper to Mike. Mike turned the pepper in his hands, feeling its smoothness in his fingers. Like ribbon on a blanket. "I was just thinkin', it'd sure be silly to drink water out of one of these dumb things, wouldn't it?"

"Not so silly. In fact I think it would be kind of fun."

"You do?"

"I certainly do. You know, Mike, when I was a child I always wanted to sprinkle water out of a salt shaker onto my tongue to see how it would feel."

"Hey, you didn't!"

"Yes, I did. Someday when no one's looking I'm going to try it, too. But right now, know what I'm going to do?"

"What?"

"Mike, I'm going to try drinking water out of this raw green pepper. And don't tell anyone, either. Not ever!"

"Course not. Say, I just think I might try it, too."

"Good. You first." Peggy cut the top off the pepper and scooped the seeds out. She rinsed the pepper, filled it with cold water and handed it to Mike.

Mike drank, tasting the water and smelling the pepper, and it was just like he remembered. "Your turn," he said, handing the pepper to his aunt. "Hey, ever hear of anything so dumb?" he said.

"Never," said Aunt Peggy, taking a gulp of cold water.

"Hey, I'll be back later," Mike said.

"Okay, any time you feel like it. And I'll be here when you come."

Mike ran into the woods behind the house. But it was different this time. Now it wasn't like running away.



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## Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



### Monuments

Outside the public library in our town stood the war monument. It could be duplicated in a thousand other towns—bronze figures on a granite shaft, and names of the fallen and the battles where they fell. We children knew that it was there but we passed it heedlessly week in and week out. Yet in that town there were those for whom the names meant faces—faces and forms, once alive and beloved.

Then there was another war and of the children who once walked by the monuments some, now grown, died in the new battles. So it was that, in due course, we raised other monuments. This time we built, not something to look at, but something to use. In their memory we erected arenas, skating rinks, community halls and ball parks. These were opened and dedicated with due ceremony, and we, who were not bereaved, relaxed. The war was over and the dead were remembered. However, there were those who had been bereaved and as they looked at the new monuments, faces and forms came back to their minds—faces and forms once alive and beloved.

Surely the dead are not so easily satisfied. John McCrea spoke truly when he wrote—"To you from failing hands we throw the torch. Be yours to hold it high. If ye break faith with us who die we shall not sleep."

There must be more than monuments. There must be a people dedicated to truth and goodness, a people with a sober sense of responsibility, a people who have renounced selfishness and materialism.

*Suggested Scripture: Wisdom III, 1 to 7 (Apoerypha) and St. Matthew XVI, 21 to end.*

### What Difference?

One of the favorite questions of the cynic is to ask what difference Christianity has made. Is the world really any better because of Christ? Are not hatred, wars, and persecutions still the common experience of mankind?

There is in these questions, and others like them, a certain twisted refusal to recognize the truth. Leave out for the moment Christ's effect on individual lives. Leave out the testimony of countless men and women. Leave out all of this and think only of Christ's influence on the world in general.

The public opinion of today bears His imprint. Something from Him has flowed into the thought of all thinking men. If only in fragments, we have caught His interpretation of life, His ideal of life, His law of life. Though the actual lives of men reflect all these only imperfectly, still His image lies in broken lines on the disturbed waters of our modern life, and the light of His Word has shot through the conscience of the world. In subtle ways, even careless men realize that they are under judgment—that there is an absolute standard of conduct which is established over and above their private opinions and personal wishes. Christ IS here amongst us. He is come once and forever to be with us. To all who will confess Him, He is the Saviour, but He has also made His imperishable mark on the world at large.

*Suggested Scripture: Revelation XXI, 1 to 7, and Romans V, 1 to 8.*

### I Work for the CPR!

During a group discussion I asked a number of men—"What are you living for?" There was no immediate response, and then one man said, very hesitantly, "Well I work for the CPR!"

This is one of the oldest questions in the world—"What are you living for?"—or, more sharply—"What makes your life worth living?" Most of us ask it of ourselves sooner or later. The result may be any one of four reactions: (1) We find the right answer. (2) We create a substitute answer. (3) We say that there is NO answer, i.e. that life is meaningless. (4) We try to forget the question, because the answer scares us.

One of the most interesting books of the Old Testament deals with this ancient question—The book of Ecclesiastes. The writer begins—"the words of the preacher, the son of David, King in Jerusalem. 'Vanity of vanities,' saith the preacher, 'all is vanity.' What profit hath a man of all his labor wherein he laboreth under the sun?"

One by one the writer examines and rejects the various things for which men spend their lives, with the recurring refrain—"Vanity of vanities—all is vanity." Power, wealth, fame—each in turn is marked as an empty thing, unworthy of a man's devotion. He sums it up in his twelfth chapter which is the best known of all. Beginning with these words—"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," he concludes with—"This is the end of the matter, fear God and keep His commandments for this is the whole duty of man." This is the answer to our question—"What makes life worth living?"—as an old catechism puts it—"To know God and enjoy Him forever."

*Suggested Scripture: Ecclesiastes XII, and St. Luke XII, 22-40.*

# Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women

## TODAY'S WOMAN

by GWEN LESLIE

**W**HAT is "The Real World of Woman"? Over 400 Canadian women met last September in Toronto to assess their world, topic for the first conference of its kind sponsored by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Questions were asked of them by speakers of training and experience, and they asked questions of themselves. Some were answered—others were not. But the questions are valid for each of us as individuals, as family members, and as Canadians.

Did the women who fought so valiantly for equality lose more than they gained?

Dr. Mirra Komarovsky, professor of sociology at Columbia University, quoted a fashionably popular argument which would blame "the disastrous mistake of feminism" for making women aggressive, ambitious, and intellectual; while causing men to become more passive, dependent, and afraid of responsibility. Wives are not feminine enough and husbands not truly male. If women wish to resolve their restless unhappiness, they are urged to cease competing with men, leave masculine spheres to men, and accept their own feminine roles.

Women today are giving thought to their rightful place in society, Dr. Komarovsky agreed, but far from all could be described as restlessly unhappy with their position. In only a few generations the family and society has been tremendously affected by rapid social change. The traditional patterns have been disturbed and not yet replaced. She suggested that an equalitarian companionship between the sexes was in the best interests of both.

The real world of woman? Clearly, it is not what it was. Nor, it was agreed, is it what it will be.

### What It Is . . .

The real world of woman, the conference seemed to say, is one of people—of men, women and children. A large part of any woman's life will be spent in service to others. To give this service ably, she must be a whole person, well developed and a woman of her times. If she is to contribute as fully as she might, further change is needed in her world.

**In Education.** We should be educating minds, not sexes, stated the discussion groups meeting to discuss education. These groups offered the following recommendations:

- That there be made available more opportunities in adult education for women generally, and the young married woman in particular; and more opportunities for adult counseling.
- That our formal educational institutions should give greater consideration to the setting up of programs to meet the needs of the young married and older women, making their schedules sufficiently flexible to conform to the varying rhythm of a woman's life. To many women a college education might be more desirable after marriage.
- That the possibility be considered of a variety of television educational programs which would be available to women in their homes, arranged so that examinations could be written and credit given, so that women would feel that they are making educational progress and qualifying themselves for some possible future work.
- That the curriculum in the schools embrace classes in Family Life (human relations).
- That more capital be invested in day-nursery care.
- That the need be recognized for continuing education for women at all stages of life.

**In Family Life.** "It is within the family that woman has her greatest opportunity to live a creative life," stated workshop chairman Mrs. G. C. V. Hewson. In homemaking a balance exists between sedentary and active work, intellectual and manual work in homemaking routine. The homemaker's satisfaction, however, was affected by family appreciation, the development of family members, and whether home was pleasant to her and seemed to be so to the family and its friends. Some homemakers make themselves dissatisfied and discontented by striving for impossibly high standards. Some feel their work is menial and degrading, that it is onerous, and does not provide an outlet for their talents. Simple physical fatigue poses a real

problem for mothers of small children and some complain of loneliness and an isolation from adult company.

Although the housewife's labor today represents \$150 per week, many feel uneasy about accepting "his" money, if they have previously earned their own.

The lack of parent education was stressed. Since society tends to give greatest prestige to fields of longest learning, such as medicine and law, homemaking, which generally has the shortest formal training on record, is held in low esteem. Delegates cited the joy and real challenge of opening a child's mind. One said, "To have your own home and be in it, and master of your time is a privilege!"

"Our relationship with our husbands is an everchanging, dynamic, growing relationship," a speaker noted. Then she cautioned, "Households can become so child-centered that husbands can be almost extra-curricular! A woman has a greater responsibility for thinking through her role in building a strong family unit. If the mother cannot give of herself, how can a child learn giving and thinking of others?"

No formula could be given for successful family living, it was generally agreed, because women were individuals and families were different. Quality of mother care was judged more important than sheer quantity.

Conference recommendations asked for CBC programs on radio and television stressing the needs, growth and development of normal children; wider distribution of child-training pamphlets prepared by the Federal Department of Health and Welfare; larger, better and more widespread nursery schools to aid the working mother.

**At Work.** In 1961, 29 out of every 100 girls and women over 14 years of age worked for pay. They make up 27 per cent of the Canadian labor force. Of these wage-earning women, 43 per cent are single; 10 per cent widowed, separated or divorced; and 47 per cent married (representing 2 in 10 married women). If these women, nearly one-third of the country's workers, are to make their fullest and best contribution several changes are necessary, suggested Marion Royce, director of the Women's Bureau, Dept. of Labor. We need to re-examine our attitudes toward the place of work in women's lives and its value to the nation. Particularly, what kind of education and vocational counseling and training should be provided for women at various stages of their lives? What laws and social provisions are needed to ensure them equality of opportunity as workers and to safeguard their health and that of their children?

The new "empty nest" stage in the family cycle, when the last of the children is independent, frees the mother in her middle years for some serious pursuit. It may be paid or voluntary work. If these middle years are to be a blessing, not a burden, she must be solidly prepared by education and training for satisfaction from her work before marriage; be provided with opportunity to keep abreast of new developments while out of the labor force.

**In Community Life.** Why do large numbers of women use up their leisure time without personal or social fulfillment, without creativity or contribution? Several answers were suggested. These women had not been taught through family tradition or by society to develop a sense of purpose for themselves or their world. They are confused about their role outside the home and unable to see themselves in man's role, so cannot take the responsibility for which they are frequently equipped.

Suggested solutions included training young people in human relations and the obligation to participate in larger social purposes; broader leadership training schemes; the presentation of challenges in potential areas of work so that women become emotionally compelled to work for better housing, services for the aged, the newcomer, etc.

Recommendations stressed the need at all levels for greater education in the sense of community responsibility. The problem of a woman balancing the needs of her family and the needs of the community was presented as a matter of formal education, with parent education as a means of ensuring this in future generations. More specific training and recognition for volunteers was asked. ✓



There were a hundred curlers and more when Don MacArthur's pipes skirled for the Red Deer Farmer-Ettes grand march and bonspiel.

**Town and country  
women mix a batch of fun  
and fellowship with . . .**

# Corn Brooms and Curling Stones

**A**CROSS most of Canada, fall's first frost fore-casts the winter to come. Corn brooms and curling stones serve to confirm its arrival. And winter restores curling rinks to their position as a favorite meeting place for Canadians of every age. In recent years this ancient and honorable sport has become a recreational outlet for hundreds of communities and the Red Deer district of Alberta is no exception.

As a city, one of Red Deer's claims to fame is its annual Farmers' Bonspiel, said by some to be the biggest of its kind in Canada. Perhaps it is, for it does draw hundreds of curlers from both city and country. But Red Deer is also the home of a special kind of bonspiel, special because farm and city homemakers from the district curl as a group known as the "Red Deer Farmer-Ettes."

According to Edith Reay, the Farmer-Ettes' secretary, the women's bonspiel started back in 1957 when officials of the big bonspiel offered a couple of sheets of ice to farm wives in town with their husbands. The women thought it would be neighborly to share it with some of the city's women curlers. As it worked out, there were three country curlers and one city curler on each rink and that's the way it has been ever since. A year later, Maurice Dean, a local friend, suggested the Farmer-Ette name and that has remained too.

With 32 rinks in the Farmer-Ette draw, Edith says it is never a problem to get a full quota. If there is a problem it comes in sorting out the individual entries because the women are so modest about their curling skill that "practically all of them want to play lead."

**T**HE first bonspiel was a one-day affair with a potluck supper served at noon. Now it covers 3 days, a local auction market treats the girls to a smorgasbord-type banquet on opening night and each year a different district entertains with fun-packed skits.

by ELVA FLETCHER

Home Editor

Rinks, as such, do not enter the bonspiel. Instead, the women register individually during a 3-week period. Once the 32-rink quota is filled (and it is usually oversubscribed) a committee allocates the entries. Their job is to place these entries so there is a reasonably equitable distribution of experienced and less experienced curlers on each rink; and to see that rinks are as representative as possible of the various districts around Red Deer.

Once this is done the committee calls on draw men from the local curling club to take over. When their work is done the Farmer-Ettes have a complete draw schedule for each of the four events during the 3 days. Each curler gets her own copy of the draw sheet. This way she knows precisely when and where shecurls. It's at this point home management schedules become subject to change!

A few of the Farmer-Ettes have curled in the bonspiel from the beginning. City curler Liz Minue is one of them. Then there are others like Phyllis Lawrence, a farm wife from the Hillsdown district, who bonspieled for the first time this year.

**H**OW do these wives and mothers-turned-curlers manage to include a 3-day bonspiel in already busy schedules? Sometimes they go home at night; sometimes they stop over in town to be ready for an early morning draw. They tell you the answer lies in beforehand meal planning and preparation, plus the all-important co-operation of husbands and family members who do any necessary baby-sitting.



Guide photos  
Fashion decrees that skirts be on the brooms when the girls go curling. Skip Amy Gauld of Joffre, Alta., dresses for cold weather comfort.

It's almost certain a survey would find their home freezers full to overflowing in February-bonspiel time. Take Phyllis Lawrence, for example. For her it meant planning, making and freezing almost a week's lunches for the eight other Lawrences—husband Sy, the six boys and one daughter whose ages range from two to twelve—as well as preparing main course dishes and desserts.

Mothers such as Lyla Pickering, of Blackfalds, follow much the same routine. "I just make more main course dishes and more pies and cakes ahead than usual," Lyla says. "And they all go into the freezer."

Of course the bonspiel means different things to different people. But it is an occasion for fun and fellowship for everyone who shares in it. It gives everyone opportunities to make new friends from other districts and to renew acquaintances. To farm wives such as Terry Glover of Pine Lake district, it's a winter holiday. "I get away from the six children, in other words, I have a real ball," she says. "I get tired of only being able to talk to men and children. It's wonderful to be able to talk with women for a change, and then it's just as wonderful to get back home again."

Family stories are freely shared during Farmer-Ette bonspiel time. Someone's husband, asked if he could "batch it" for the 3 days, is supposed to have said, "Of course, dear. You're much easier to live with afterwards." Another, when queried by his wife, answered affirmatively and then asked, "but you won't mind if I go to the bull sale, will you?" And, why, one family wanted to know, did daddy only win when he curled with mom?

To long-time Farmer-Ette Vera Gaukler, the curling club, with its membership from both town and country, serves as another avenue to understanding between the two. And, as far as she and her sister Farmer-Ettes are concerned, there's no better reason for the continued existence of their own unique effort to strengthen those relations.



L. to r. are curlers Margaret Parker, Dorothy Johnson, Evelyn Nelson, Red Deer skip Edith Peden, Amy Gauld, Agnes Smith, Hazel Murray. Edith's rink (Nelson, Parker, Johnson) won top honors this year.

# APRONS

2518



No. 2518. Mother and daughter cobbler aprons feature ball fringe pocket trim. Cross stitched self ruffle trim may be used on gingham. Mothers' apron fits sizes 10-16, daughters' apron fits 3-7; 50¢.

2516



No. 2515. Smock matching apron and cafe curtains from 1" gingham check. Smock apron between waist and hip (at r.) or smock entire bib piece between straps. One size; 50¢.

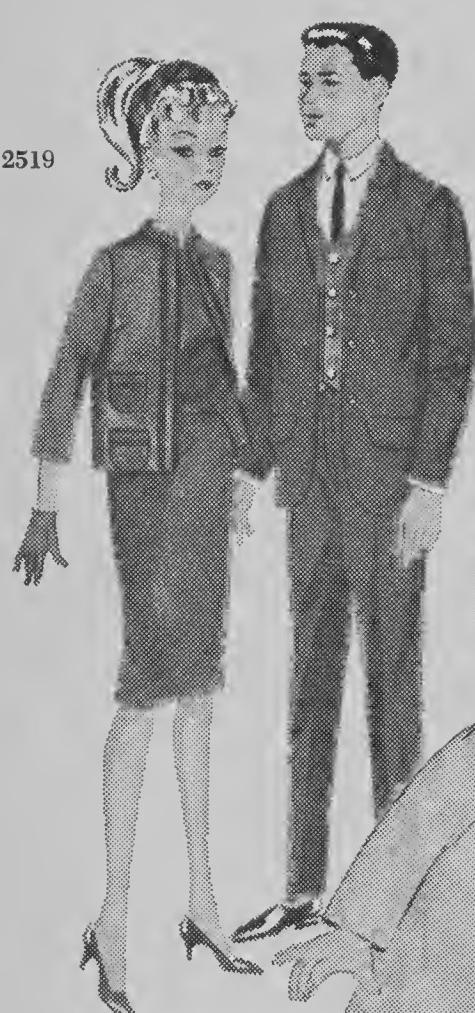
2515



No. 2516. Fringe trims a tunic-length back wrapped apron and matching quilted mitt. Bias tape trims the dress length and half aprons included. Small (10-12), Med. (14-16), Lge. (18-20); 50¢.

# DOLLS

2519



No. 2519. Girl and boy teenage doll wardrobes include suits; formal evening gown and tuxedo; beach dress and Bermuda shorts and shirt. Girl 11½" long, boy 12"; 60¢.



2520

No. 2520. A new doll wardrobe includes coat and hat, lace-trimmed sleeveless dress and short sleeved dress, slip, panties, pajamas, robe, slacks, jacket. Fits dolls 16" long, 10½-10¾" breast; 20" (13-14); 23" (15¼-15½); 25" (17); 60¢.



# Pillows

No. 2001. Four decorative pillow covers may be used over foam forms or homestuffed pillows. Optional inside case patterns included; also transfers for bottom 2 pillow covers, one smocked from wrong side, the other one quilted. Zippers close 3 covers. Pattern price 85¢.

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To \_\_\_\_\_

# Christmas Foods to Freeze Ahead

by GWEN LESLIE  
Food Editor

**L**EAVE your freezer lend an extra hand with food for family and friends in the busy December days ahead! Perhaps you have already formed the handy habit of freezing a popular casserole dish for hurry-up meals. Wouldn't it be a boon to just unwrap and bake one after a late afternoon's return from Christmas shopping, or your group's bazaar and tea?

The fan tan yeast rolls for Christmas dinner may be made this week or next, at your convenience, for oven-thawing Christmas Day. A fancy yeast bread, a batch of cranberry muffins, mincemeat drop cookies, and a peel loaf cake—any of these does honor to guests that drop in. With baked goods, freezer-fresh, you've a ready solution to hostess emergencies and last-minute gift problems.

## Ham 'n Noodle Bake

1½ c. noodles (3 oz.)	3 T. catsup 1 T. bottled horseradish
½ tsp. salt	
2 c. boiling water	1½ c. diced cooked ham
2 T. butter	15-oz. can peas, drained
2 T. flour	
1½ c. milk	
1 c. grated cheddar cheese (¼ lb.)	2 T. melted butter
1 tsp. salt	½ c. soft bread crumbs

Add noodles and salt to boiling water, boil 5 minutes, then drain. Meanwhile, over low heat, melt butter in saucepan. Mix in flour, then add milk and cook, stirring, until sauce is smooth and thickened. Remove from heat and add cheese, stirring until cheese is melted. Combine sauce with noodles, 1 teaspoon salt, catsup, horseradish, ham, and peas, and spoon into a greased 1½-qt. casserole. Combine melted butter and crumbs and sprinkle over top. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. until crumbs are browned and casserole is bubbling hot.

To Freeze: Prepare as directed up to the addition of the buttered crumbs. Package in freezer containers. To serve, partially thaw for 1 hour in the refrigerator.



Buttery strips  
peel off  
one by one  
from fluffy,  
golden-crowned  
Fan Tan Rolls.

erator. Turn into a casserole, sprinkle with crumbs and bake for 30 to 40 minutes at 375°F. If you have a freezer-to-oven casserole dish, freeze the mixture in this and you may eliminate the thawing step. Simply remove freezer wrap, sprinkle top with buttered crumbs and bake for 40 to 45 minutes at 375°F.

## Cranberry Muffins

¾ c. chopped raw cranberries	5 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. grated orange rind	½ c. sugar
2½ c. sifted all- purpose flour or 3 c. sifted pastry flour	1 egg, well beaten
1 tsp. salt	1 c. milk
	1 tsp. vanilla
	½ c. shortening, melted

Pick over, wash and drain cranberries well. Chop enough to yield ¾ cup. Grate orange rind.

Sift the measured flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together into a bowl. Mix in prepared cranberries and orange rind.

Combine well-beaten egg, milk, vanilla and melted shortening. Stir into dry ingredients, mixing just enough to moisten. (Batter should appear lumpy.) Spoon batter into greased muffin cups, filling ¾ full. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. about 25 minutes. Serve warm. Yields 12 average muffins.

## Fan Tan Yeast Rolls

1 c. milk	1 tsp. sugar
¼ c. sugar	1 pkg. yeast
2¼ tsp. salt	4 c. sifted all- purpose flour
4½ T. shortening	1 c. butter,
½ c. lukewarm water	½ c. butter, melted

Scald milk; stir in the ¼ cup sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large mixing bowl; stir in the 1 teaspoon sugar. Sprinkle with yeast, let stand 10 minutes, then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture and 2 cups of the flour. Beat until smooth. Stir in enough more flour (about 2 cups) to make a soft dough. Turn dough out on a floured board or canvas and knead until smooth. Place in a greased bowl, grease top of dough and cover. Let



[J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd. photos]  
Mace and orange rind lend extra-special flavor to a light Peel Loaf Cake.

rise in a warm place, free from drafts, until doubled in bulk (about 1 hour).

Punch down dough. Turn out on a lightly floured board or canvas and knead until smooth. Divide dough in 3 equal portions; shape each into a smooth ball. Cover with a tea towel and let rest 15 minutes. Roll out one ball of dough into a rectangle 9" x 12". Brush with ½ of the melted butter. Cut dough lengthwise in 6 strips 1½" wide. Pile strips one on top of the other and cut in eight 1½" lengths. Place each stack in a greased muffin pan, cut side up. Repeat with remaining 2 piles of dough. Grease tops of fan tans, cover and let rise in a warm place, free from drafts, until doubled in bulk (about 45 minutes). Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 40 to 45 minutes. While still warm, frost the coffee cakes, if desired, with confectioners' icing made from 1 cup sifted icing sugar, ¼ teaspoon vanilla, and enough milk to make a stiff icing. Decorate with pecan halves.

## Mincemeat Drop Cookies

¾ c. shortening	¾ tsp. baking soda
1 c. brown sugar	
2 eggs, well beaten	¼ tsp. nutmeg
	¼ tsp. allspice
1 c. mincemeat	½ tsp. salt
2½ c. all-purpose flour, sifted	¾ c. nuts, chopped
	½ tsp. cinnamon

Cream shortening and sugar together until fluffy. Add well beaten eggs and mincemeat. Sift dry ingredients together three times, then add to mixture in three additions. Stir in nuts. Chill batter; drop by spoonfuls on a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. about 15 minutes or until done. Ripen to full flavor by storing in a tightly covered container for a day or two. Yields about 50 crisp, fruity cookies.

## Peel Loaf Cake

1½ c. sifted all- purpose flour or 2 c. sifted pastry flour	½ tsp. salt
	½ c. butter
2 tsp. baking powder	¾ c. sugar
½ c. finely chopped mixed candied peels	2 eggs
and citron	1 tsp. grated orange rind
	½ c. milk

Sift together the measured sifted flour, baking powder, salt and mace. Add fruit and nuts, if used, and mix in with fingertips. Cream butter and gradually blend in sugar. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each. Mix in orange rind. Combine milk and vanilla. Add the dry ingredients to the butter mixture alternately with the milk, combining lightly after each addition. Turn batter into a greased 4½" x 8½" loaf pan lined with greased waxed paper. Spread batter evenly and bake in a rather slow oven at 325°F. for about 1¼ hours. Cool cake in its pan on a wire rack for 10 minutes, then turn out, peel off paper and let cool completely.

# Bright New Look

by ELVA FLETCHER  
Home Editor

I LIKE libraries. And I particularly like the library that serves the town and ranching district of Maple Creek, Sask. Why? There are a number of reasons, of course. But I like it most of all because it is a "community" project.

This one, as with many similar projects, started as an idea in the minds of a few people. Their enthusiasm prompted help from others, individually and through local groups. The result is a library with a strong community feeling.

For example, the library's first books were donated by people within the area. One of these people, Mrs. R. G. Stinson, not only contributed boxes of books; she also led the drive to get the library started. More recently, local service groups helped to finance the purchase of new library quarters. Add to these an enthusiastic librarian such as Mrs. Rose Miller, the ready response of many volunteers, the co-operation of the local weekly newspaper, and you have all the ingredients necessary for a successful community project.

Even the district young people work for the library. For example, earlier this year, teen-agers from Maple Creek High School conducted a queen contest. They sold tickets for five cents each. When the campaign was complete and their queen chosen, they presented the library with the proceeds—a cheque for \$250—to buy books. High school students and young people's groups from the community's churches helped to make the pockets for library books; more of them pasted the pockets in the books.

I particularly like the library's Memorial Book plan. While this plan does operate in many other libraries it has "grown to wonderful proportions" in Maple Creek, according to Mrs. Stinson.

The plan began when a local lawyer willed his book collection to

the library. Then, people started to make individual contributions. These donations range anywhere from \$2.50 to \$10. More recently the widow of a town doctor suggested that those who wished to do so might substitute donations to the Memorial Book plan for funeral flowers. That one fund has already reached \$90.

Sometimes memorial books have been given to honor district pioneers; sometimes to honor district school teachers. One donation stipulated the purchase of an encyclopedia in memory of George Stewart, an older-timer in the district. Donors may specify the book or books they wish to give but usually they leave this decision to the library board. Once bought, the books each receive a memorial inscription that is pasted inside the front cover. Simple in design, it states:

This Book Was Given  
to the Maple Creek Library  
in Memory of

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**M**ANITOBA maples shelter the brick telephone-building-turned-library. This purchase represents an interest-free investment of \$3,900, repayable over a 5-year period, that is free of taxes until paid for. General expenses are financed from donations and membership fees; the town of Maple Creek provides some of the building utilities. Directing library operations is a 16-member board with Mrs. Stinson as secretary. Some are individual members; others represent sponsoring organizations.

A family membership costs \$3 a year. For this \$3 each family member may have a library card. The



## Peanut Brittle Coffee Cake

tender, rich coffee cake flavoured with a hint of orange and filled with crushed peanut brittle. M-m-m, yummy!

### PEANUT BRITTLE COFFEE CAKE

You'll need  
for the dough:

3/4 c. milk  
2 tsps. salt  
1/3 c. granulated sugar  
1/2 c. shortening  
1/2 c. lukewarm water  
1 tsp. granulated sugar  
1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

2 well-beaten eggs  
1 tbsp. grated orange rind  
4 1/2 c. (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling and glaze:

1/2 c. crushed peanut brittle  
Soft butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine  
1 slightly-beaten egg white  
1 tbsp. cold water  
Finely-crushed peanut brittle

1. Scald milk; stir in salt, the 1/3 c. sugar and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, eggs, orange rind and 2 1/4 c. of the flour.

When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for guaranteed results! Just follow this step-by-step recipe for a

tender, rich coffee cake flavoured with a hint of orange and filled with crushed peanut brittle. M-m-m, yummy!

Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in sufficient additional flour to make a soft dough—about 2 1/4 c. more. Knead on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 1/2 hours. Meantime, prepare crushed peanut brittle.

3. Punch down dough. Turn out and knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Cover with a tea towel; let rest 10 mins. Roll out one portion into a 14-inch round. Brush with soft butter or margarine. Using an inverted 4-inch bowl, mark a circle in centre of dough. Cut 12 equidistant slashes in dough from circle to outer edge. Sprinkle a little peanut brittle in centre of each section of dough. Beginning at outer edge, roll up a section; twist the roll 1/4 turn clockwise. Repeat with remaining sections. Lift onto greased cookie sheet. Repeat with other portion of dough.

4. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Brush with mixture of egg white and cold water; sprinkle with finely-crushed peanut brittle. Bake in a mod. oven (350°) 20 to 25 mins. Makes 2 coffee cakes.



When 12-year-old Linda Gilchrist or 11-year-old Colleen Thompson or young Floyd Siegle of Maple Creek want books to read, they head for the library. Here they are with Mrs. Gertrude Armstrong, one of the library's workers.



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membership also covers students in the family group up to and including those in Grade 12. Children may take out individual memberships for 50 cents a year and once a year—each spring—children who are not members may have a month's free reading. This is one way the library tries to stimulate youngsters' interest in books.

For its 150 borrowers, the library is open each week-day afternoon the year round from 3 to 5 o'clock; and two evenings each week (Thursdays and Saturdays). Volunteer workers staff it during these periods. This kind of program requires many volunteers. Yet, according to Mrs. Miller, it has never been a problem to meet the need. Once an appeal is made, usually in the local press, the response more than fills the need. Mrs. Gertrude Armstrong is just one of these volunteers. She looks after the library each Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5; others take over the remainder of the week.

Public libraries today are bright and bustling with activity. As Arthur H. Parsons, Jr., remarks, they have become fountains, not reservoirs. If you haven't seen one recently, why not visit one of those in your district this month? Better still, visit it, if you can, during Young Canada's Book Week, November 15 to 22. I think you will be as pleasantly surprised and amply rewarded by their bright new look as are the people of the Maple Creek district when they visit their community library. ✓

## Homemakers' Hints

When knitting, use a white or black cotton shoe lace to hold stitches instead of a regular stitch holder. You can quickly cast the stitches back on the needle as they come off either end. — Mrs. J. J. Priebe, Flowing Well, Sask.

\* \* \*

To prevent whipped ends of flannelette blankets from being unravelled by wind on the clothesline, run a row of machine stitching (8-10 stitches to the inch) through the center of the whipping. Fasten well at edges.—Mrs. Ed Gallagher, Douglaston, Ont.

\* \* \*

A hint to those who burn wood in their kitchen ranges and are troubled with sparks landing on the floor. Cut a narrow strip of new window screen and slip it into the slide draft in front of the grates. — Mrs. W. R., Westville, N.S.

\* \* \*

An empty ball point pen cartridge is useful for tracing over carbon paper.—A.J., Man.

\* \* \*

When you have to hammer the pin in place on a window shade that has been altered, the spring end of the roller should not be placed flat on the floor or table because the pin may become jammed or bent. Put the pin in the hole of a thread spool to avoid any damage. To rewind the spring of a window shade, insert the flattened pin in the lower part of a keyhole and turn.—Mrs. Teresa Olynuk, Strathmore, Alta.

# Festive Accessories

For even placing of decorative felt trees on a festive tablecloth, fold circular cloth in half, then in 3 wedges. Cut a paper tree pattern, gauging size and width to cloth size. Cut trees, then cut 6 red felt triangles for background to extend  $\frac{1}{2}$  the branch width; same length. Lay trees over background triangles 2" from cloth bottom. Stitch through center of tree and each branch using the open zigzag stitch on the automatic sewing machine. Stitch tree trunk and holder edges.



A Christmas tree skirt cut from felt catches any stray needles. Draw a paper pattern to cut 1 yd. 36" felt in desired shape. Slit skirt from edge to center and cut center hole to fit the tree trunk. Trim with stitching and felt appliques of your choice or as pictured at left.



Angel appliques for towels are cut from felt and trimmed with metallic rickrack which also forms star. Make the waste basket cover from a bath towel. Cut circle to fit the bottom, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowance. Fit remaining length around basket, leaving  $\frac{1}{2}$ " at bottom edge and seams and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " at top. Stitch body seam, then stitch on bottom piece, inserting a red cording in seam. Make a bias binding casing at top, leaving  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " open to insert elastic. Stitch red ball fringe  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " from top edge and tack on green felt holly leaves. Insert elastic to fit top to basket.



You don't need a pattern; simply cut felt stockings with pinking shears, making dad's the largest. Simulate an argyle sock with rickrack, contrasting felt squares, or trim with felt tree, pipe, etc. Sequins, felt and even lace trim mom's; cane, angel, and star appliques, and ball fringe decorate baby stocking.

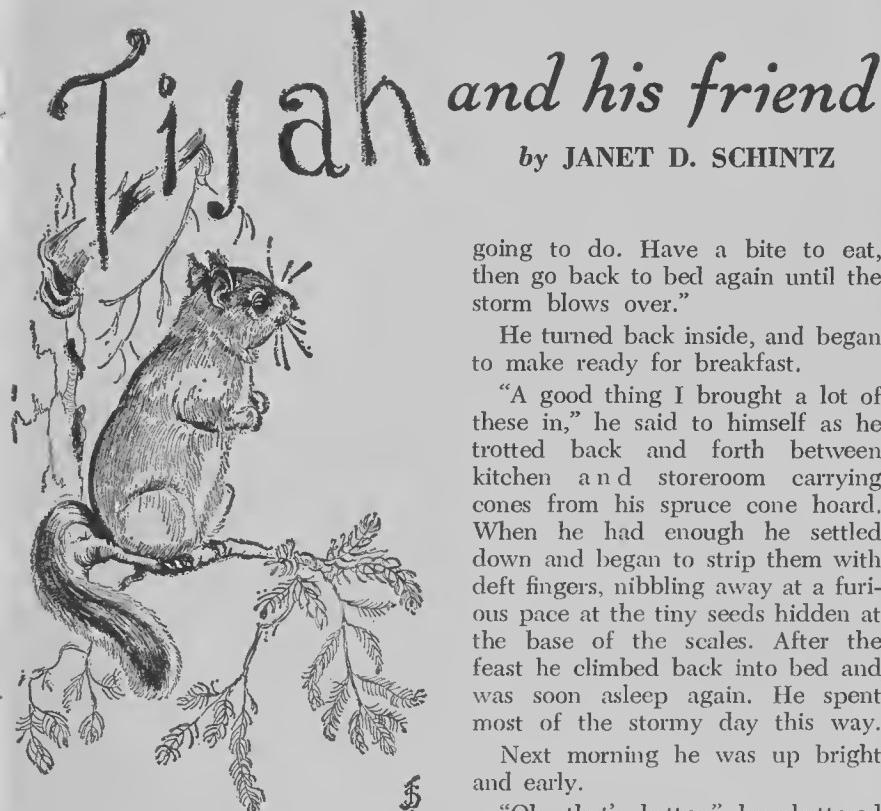
—Courtesy of Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Silver or gold metallic rickrack forms a row of decorative trees. Pin rickrack in wide zigzags to resemble Christmas tree branches, then top-stitch in place. Finish with glittery sequins and you've trimmed your organdy apron made from instructions on page 55.





During recent winters Janet Schintz, of Longview, Alta., spent many happy hours at her kitchen window watching the amusing antics of the chickadees who fed at nearby feeding stations. One persistent and saucy squirrel was also a regular customer. Mrs. Schintz named him Tijah, as the squirrel is known to the Stoney Indian children. She sketched Tijah and the chickadees. She also wrote little stories about them. Some of these stories will appear in coming issues of *The Country Guide*. Here is the first one, titled "Tijah and His Friend." We hope our boys and girls enjoy it.—ED.



by JANET D. SCHINTZ

going to do. Have a bite to eat, then go back to bed again until the storm blows over."

He turned back inside, and began to make ready for breakfast.

"A good thing I brought a lot of these in," he said to himself as he trotted back and forth between kitchen and storeroom carrying cones from his spruce cone hoard. When he had enough he settled down and began to strip them with deft fingers, nibbling away at a furious pace at the tiny seeds hidden at the base of the scales. After the feast he climbed back into bed and was soon asleep again. He spent most of the stormy day this way.

Next morning he was up bright and early.

"Oh, that's better," he chattered as he skipped out and onto his favorite tree stump. The wind had died down because it was not deep winter yet, and the sun shone warmly on his fur.

"Think I'd better collect the rest of my supplies today. Nothing like being well stocked up before the bad weather is here to stay," he went on chattering to himself. He was about to set out on his quest, when . . .

**T**IJAH, the squirrel, lay snoozing, curled up snugly in his bed of leaves and moss in a burrow under the spruce trees. Outside, a storm raged, for the wind had switched during the night, sweeping down from the north laden with the first snow of winter. It howled through the coulee, and the snow had already covered over the twisted roots and mounds of spruce cones at the doorway of Tijah's home.

Unaware of this, Tijah slept on, his small feet jerking, his long whiskers twitching now and then, for he was dreaming that he was chasing his friend Num up and down and in and out of branches thick with glossy dark needles and clusters of golden cones.

At last he stirred, yawning and stretching as he opened one eye sleepily. Then he sat up, smoothed his whiskers and fur and scratched himself behind ear and elbow. Grooming complete, he scampered off to see what the day outside had to offer.

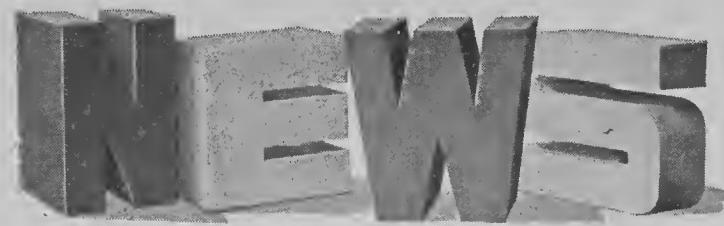
He pushed away the moss that hung across the doorway. "Ouch," he yelped as a dollop of snow plopped on his sensitive little nose. He drew back, sputtering indignantly. "That's a nice beginning for the day, I must say. Thought I smelled snow last night though. Nasty stuff. Well, I know what I'm

He heard someone yelling "Tijah, Tijah." Looking around, he saw a small furry face, with bright brown eyes very similar to his own, peering down at him from the tree close by.

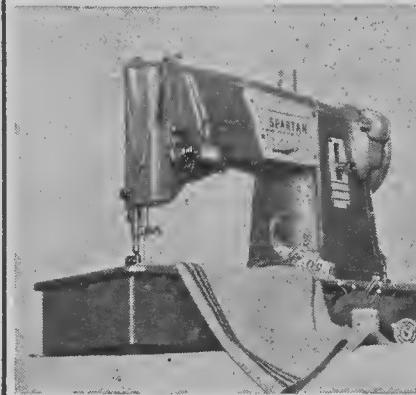
"Come on," invited Num, "Bet you can't catch me."

(Please turn to page 54)

SINGER

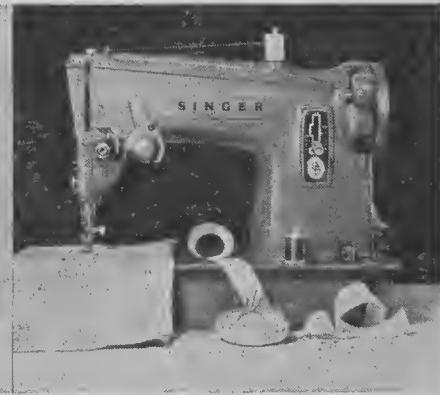


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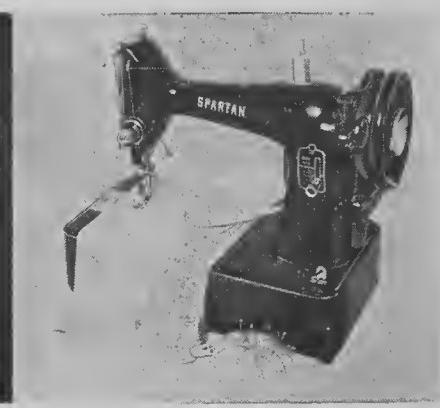
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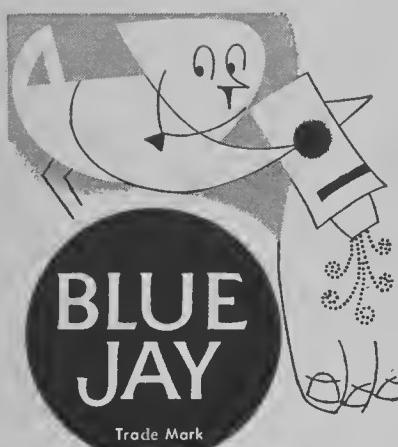
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# COMPOST READY TO USE IN 1 MONTH

Gillett's Lye hastens the reaction of compost material into fertilizer within one month. Here's how it's done: Pile litter and refuse material such as straw, weeds and corn cobs into a deep frame until it is about 2 feet in depth. Saturate the material with lye solution made by dissolving the contents of one can of lye in each bucket of water required. Place a 5-inch layer of soil on the saturated material, then add another 2-foot layer of compost material, and saturate with lye solution. Continue with alternate layers of soil and compost substances until used up. After one month of ripening, the compost may be used as fertilizer.



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## For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

## Woman Relieved of Agonizing ITCH

"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I found a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. P. Ramsay of L.A., Calif. Here's blessed relief from torture of agonizing itch in women, chafing, hemorrhoids, rash and eczema with an amazing new scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists.



When he starts teething,  
And his smile disappears . . .  
Give him STEEDMAN'S  
And there's no more tears!  
Soothes fretful baby with helpful relief  
for constipation and upset tummy.

**STEEDEMAN'S  
POWDERS**

"I'm too busy today," Tijah answered.

"Too busy," jeered his friend. "What an excuse! You just know I'm faster than you are."

This was too much! In two swift bounds Tijah cleared the ground between stump and tree and shot up the tree trunk like a streak of lightning. But swift as he was, Num was one jump ahead of him, and try as he would Tijah could not catch him. Then followed the craziest, most rollicking race, faster and ever faster. The coulee rang with excited squeals.

Num would rush up a tree trunk with Tijah barely a hair's breadth behind. Then they'd go down again, round and round in a mad whirl to the bottom. Sometimes when branches were close they leaped from tree to tree, dropping from branch to branch and never coming to the ground at all.

At last Num had enough, and while he was out of Tijah's sight for the fraction of a second, he popped down a hole in the tree. He chuckled to himself because Tijah shot past his hiding place, still in hot pursuit.

At the bottom of the tree Tijah checked his wild pace and looked around with surprise. There was no Num in sight.

"Come out," he shouted. "I know you can hear me. I know you're close by." But his friend kept still and he went on. "Well, never mind, I'll get you next time. See if I don't, and then I'll give your tail a pinch." With this threat, he began the return journey to his tree stump home at a somewhat more sober gait.

"Phew," he exclaimed, puffing out his cheeks, "that was a scramble. Wonder where he hid himself?"

"I know," chirped a chickadee from a nearby twig. "He popped down a hole. Shall I show you?"

"Oh, never mind. Soon as I get my wind, I must get busy," Tijah answered.



"Just as you like," said the chickadee, and he flipped himself expertly over, hanging upside down to inspect the branch for grubs. V

## One Farmer's Helpmate

"I'VE always thought I'd like to let one whole week's mail pile up just to see how high the pile would be," Eleanor Coulter told me. "It would be quite a heap!" But this is one impulse she's not likely to give in to. It would take her and husband Roy too long to catch up with their work and many activities if they did.

In addition to the normal load of mail any farm home postbox accumulates, the Coulters' box must bear the added items connected with their numerous off-farm activities. Some of Roy's interests are outlined in a feature story, page 13 of this issue. Eleanor's work, as secretary-treasurer for Halton Co-operative Medical Services, alone, brings in a steady flow of claims and payments.

"My mother always had the milk money. You know how it was? Well, I didn't care for chickens, and not much for cows, so this kind of work was a godsend . . . and something I could do at home." Always having thought herself a poor hand at arithmetic, Mrs. Coulter finds a lot of her work now to be just that. Since becoming secretary-treasurer in 1954, her work has steadily increased until it's pretty well a full-time job absorbing 8 hours a day. If she's away during the day, she works at night.

"Until I had to turn for help last winter (after breaking her wrist), I had no idea how much work there was!" Mrs. Coulter says. The injury brought her a great ribbing from friends on and off the Farm Safety Council of which she's a member. The accident happened when the chair on which she was standing to polish windows tipped over. "And I thought I was being very careful," Eleanor laughs ruefully.

She wasn't out of things for long. When I visited her a scant 2 months after her accident she served samples from the first baking she had been able to do with the healing wrist. Roy, son Eugene, and daughter Dawn, holidaying from nursing training, quickly joined the tea break. True to her continuing community service, Mrs. Coulter's first baking

had been pies for the church young people's spaghetti supper. We were treated to tarts from the pastry recipe she favors.

### Eleanor's Pastry

½ lb. lard	1 tsp. baking
½ c. boiling	powder
water	Pinch of baking
3 c. pastry flour	soda
2 tsp. salt	

Have lard at room temperature; cut in 1" pieces. Pour boiling water over lard pieces and stir until creamy. Measure pastry flour, salt, baking powder and soda into sifter, and sift gradually into shortening mixture, stirring with a fork until dough forms a ball and pulls away from the bowl. (The dough will be soft.) Sift a little flour over the top and cover to prevent drying. Chill for a few hours or leave overnight until dough is firm enough to handle, but not stiff or dry. Roll dough out (you can use a fair bit of flour with this dough). This recipe yields 2 pie crusts, 1 pie shell and about 2 dozen medium-sized tart shells.

"I LIKE cooking for a gang," Mrs. Coulter explained. "I used to

board gravel pit crews. One year I took 16 to 18 hydro men for their daily dinner for 8 weeks. It took all morning to get the food ready and afternoons we'd clean up. We were giving houseroom to an English couple then and she helped out." There's no time for that sort of thing now, nor for WI work, although Eleanor has kept up with her church group's monthly meeting.

"I can't go neighboring as I'd like to," Eleanor admits, "but that's a universal complaint. People say they hardly see their relatives, except at funerals!"

She does make time for letters to Lynne (the Coulters' eldest son, working in Alberta's oil country), for the family nearer home, for housekeeping, for Folk School activities, and for her photographic hobby.

Eleanor grew up within 3 miles of their farm and has seen her area change its name from Nelson township to Burlington, after annexation in 1959. The prospect of continuing change doesn't alarm her. By their combined participation in local affairs and in the Canadian farming community the Coulters maintain their roots in a changing world. V

To relax,  
Eleanor  
plays the  
organ in the  
dining room  
of the  
Coulters'  
farm home.

[Guide photo]





# YOUNG PEOPLE

In this club members learn

## More About Nature

**W**HOM wants to know more about nature? Young people are naturally curious about the world outdoors. Other people, such as the members of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, are anxious to help satisfy that curiosity. And through a combination of these two, the Young Naturalists Club got its start.

The Club program has one purpose: to help young people become more familiar with nature's ways and so increase their interest in the preservation of our country's natural resources. It is so popular that there are now Club members in each of the 10 Canadian provinces. There are even a few of them in the United States, in England and in Jamaica.

Membership is open to any young person who wants to know more about the world of nature. The cost: \$1 a year. Members receive 11 issues of the Club's bulletin, "The Young Naturalist." It features articles on a wide variety of nature subjects—both plants and animals—and informative supplements are also issued from time to time.

One of the Club's most recent projects was the distribution of mineral samples. Members were so interested in these samples that another such offer will be made this year according to James Woodford, FON's managing director.

**H**OW did the Club start? Well, back in the fall of 1958 there was so much interest in autumn bird migrations that the FON set up a telephone answering service to give out information about the migrations. Young people responded in such numbers that the service had to be discontinued because it was interfering with the efficient operation of that particular telephone exchange.

Out of that experience came the idea for a program that would make a wide range of information on nature available to young folks. It was decided to make a start through a regular bulletin. Qualified people from within the FON accepted the responsibility for producing the material and, from the first issue in February, 1959, the Club has never stopped growing.

The bulletin itself contains articles on many outdoor subjects. Sometimes it gives instructions for building bird houses and feeding stations.

Membership fees help to pay a part of the cost of the program. In addition, the FON helps to finance it through the sale of its own Christmas cards. Each year for several years now the Federation has invited Ontario artists to submit card designs with a wildlife motif.

This year, one card features a red squirrel on a snowy hemlock; the other, a pair of downy woodpeckers on a birch log. Both of them were reproduced from original paintings by artist-high school teacher, Robert M. Bateman, of Burlington, Ont. Mr. Bateman also contributed a design for one of last year's cards. It showed cardinals on a bittersweet vine. The other, a water lily design, was reproduced from an original painting by Sylvia Hahn.

Young people who want to join the Young Naturalists may send \$1 membership fees to the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Edwards Gardens, Don Mills, Ont. Parents might like to order Christmas cards (or hasti-note folders) from the same address. This year's designs cost \$1.50 for a box of 12 cards; last year's designs sell at \$1.45 for a 12-card box. The cards contain a seasonal greeting; the greeting is omitted on the hasti-notes. No special imprinting (of name and address) can be made. V

## Organdy Aprons

**A** CRISP and pretty organdy apron fits the festive holiday mood. Make one to wear and some to give—you can cut as many as 3 or 4 at once from 1-yard pieces of this light material! Look for a selection of colors at the remnant counter.

To make the basic apron, Singer sewing experts say, calls for  $\frac{1}{8}$  yard of organdy. Cut the apron section 36" by 18". Cut 2 ties, 4" wide by about 30" long. Cut a waistband 5" wide by about 16" long.

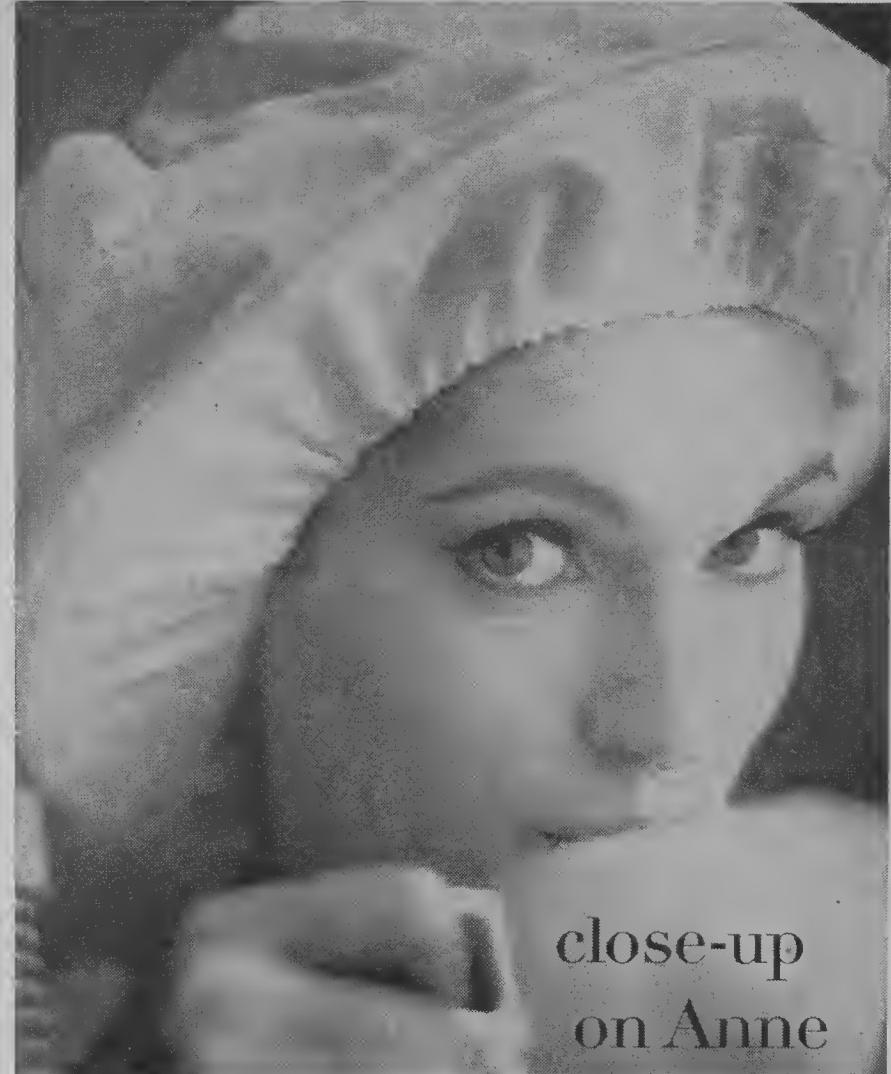
Fold, press and stitch a 3" hem in the apron. Hem apron sides and ties, using the narrow hemmer sewing machine attachment. Gather top of apron to fit waistband. For this, use a long machine stitch, then pull up thread to desired length. Press in raw edges of waistband  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Fold in half, lengthwise. Slip over apron top and machine baste. Slip the ties in side openings. Top stitch sides and lower edge of waistband, and your apron is ready for its festive trim. V

## Study Hours

*The mind is like a garden,  
And its region teems  
With thoughts designed to harden  
And realize young dreams.*

*From peaceful study hours  
Worthy knowledge leads,  
For great thoughts fashion flowers—  
And small thoughts, only weeds!*

—GEORGETTE WEISER



close-up  
on Anne

drying her hair in comfort!



Anne is finishing her coffee . . . relaxed . . . wearing her General Electric Portable Hair Dryer. It's whisper-quiet, light and fast. Wear it with the carrying strap and it's truly portable . . . oh, joy! Or operate it right in the travel case . . . how convenient! There's a special inner bonnet liner to give fast, all-over heat and comfortable drying. And you can choose from three heats, plus a refreshing cool setting . . . lovely idea. AND MORE. Without removing it, you can reach in the top of the extra large, adjustable bonnet to check your hair whenever you wish. Is it any wonder more Canadians choose CGE appliances than any other make?



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## HOW INDUSTRY AFFECTS PEOPLE

is now being given to this, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of the worker and the country as a whole, portable pensions will become universal.

But what is even more critical is the fact that there are still many pension plans in industry that are inadequate, and in some industries they are non-existent. Retired people with inadequate industrial pensions, or no pensions at all, especially those who haven't qualified for the government old age pension, face grave strains and anxiety. The practice of living with their sons and daughters is a thing of the past in our society. Parents don't like being dependent on their family for support, but in some cases have to accept such help. Lack of pensions forces older people to continue working beyond the time when they need to take life easier. Lighter work can sometimes be found, but there is a limit to such opportunities. Without elaborating further, it is sufficient to record that in a country that boasts of having a standard of living amongst the highest in the world, the inadequacy or

as they are capable of going in the interests of preparing themselves *to make a living*. They must also be given and take more interest in training in the art of *how to live*. Both types of learning are essential if our youth are to eventually lead a full and happy life and make a useful contribution to society.

In pre-industrial times and in the early stages of industrialization, a man could learn a job or craft and remain in that particular work all his life. But as more and more technology and automation is introduced into industry, the one occupation-one lifetime phenomenon comes under pressure. The demand for new skills increases. Moreover, those with a low level of skill or no skill at all have little or no choice of occupation, and are likely to find themselves in the ranks of the unemployed. Conference members witnessed this over and over again in the various industrial communities they visited.

Some companies employ only those with high school education, as already mentioned. They recognize

consequences. While there has been a loss of faith in the traditional apprenticeship system in industry, on the part of both management and labor, there are still too many companies that have neglected to develop anything to take its place, and labor unions seem to pay only lip service to the problem. The high rate of unemployment, and its unfavorable results for many families and the country as a whole, reflects at least in part this failure to recognize our responsibilities in meeting the changing requirements of an increasingly industrial society.

### Minority Groups

MINORITY groups, and how they are affected by industrialization, was yet another topic studied by Conference members. I was particularly taken with the Duke of Edinburgh's well chosen comments on this subject when he was summing up the Conference experience. I can do no better than to quote the relative passages from his closing address:

"There are two approaches to this: the acceptance and even encouragement of minorities and the 'melting pot' concept. Both create difficulties, but Canada has chosen to accept minorities and by and large it seems to work, but only on certain conditions. It is essential for minorities to take part in the common life of the community whatever customs and cultures they wish to encourage among themselves. Minorities and their general characteristics must be known and understood if they are to be accepted by the majority. Self-segregation by the minority and ignorance by the majority are the real hindrance to a mixed community, and these general principles are as applicable here in Canada as they are in any country within the Commonwealth. The basic difficulty of minorities is to avoid living solely in the past instead of allowing their culture to develop in parallel with that of the majority. Any human organization which remains static eventually disintegrates. Culture is an expression of the characteristics of a people and to be effective it must remain alive and reflect the aspirations of each succeeding generation."

The above makes no specific reference to the relatively small indigenous Indian minority, or to the large French-speaking Canadian

lack of pension benefits for the aged is inexcusable.

One of the positive accomplishments in recent years is the development of senior citizen, low rental housing residences in cities and rural communities. Conference members visited a number of these establishments. You come away impressed by their attractive settings and appearance, their modern facilities, and the happiness and well-being of the people fortunate enough to be living in them. Obviously, these older people are enjoying their well-planned private units, as well as the close proximity to people of their own generation and outlook. The regrettable thing is that there are still many communities without such establishments.

### Young People

NOW, let us turn to youth. The most significant human consequence of industrialization affecting young people is the ever-increasing demand for more and higher education. Young people must somehow be convinced of the need to pursue formal education and training as far

that in future, ever more than today, retraining within industry will become increasingly necessary. Workers without a good basic education to start with are much less likely to succeed in learning the new skills and techniques that such re-training programs will teach.

Both preparatory education for industrial employment, and continuing re-education throughout the working life of the individual, assume major importance. Governments, until very recently, have failed to provide in anything like adequate numbers, the technical schools and institutes which offer courses designed to meet the needs of industry, agriculture and commerce. But parents, industrial management and labor have not, in far too many instances, been ready to assume their share of responsibility for education either.

group. A comment or two on each seems in order.

From the Conference experience I gathered that the majority of Indian communities present one of the more tragic casualties of the changing industrial environment in Canada. Our treatment of the Indian population is one of the blackest marks on our record. We discriminate against them in our communities; we segregate the majority of them from contact with other Canadians by means of the Reserve System; and we are in grave danger of further inhibiting their resourcefulness and individuality through the Government providing them with an almost complete social welfare program. Surely, if we really try, the Canadian nation can greatly accelerate the process of Indian integration into our society.

My overriding impression about the French Canadians is that their way of life, as a result of the more rapid pace of industrialization, is under considerable pressure to break with tradition. This pressure comes not only from the rest of Canada, but from the English-speaking countries around the world, and particularly from the United States. In order to improve their position in the changing industrial environment, French Canadians are making efforts to attract local capital and, most important of all, to adapt their educational system.

Besides shifting the emphasis from professional to more technical and commercial studies, however, it seems to me that the main need is to promote the teaching of English. Notwithstanding the fact that the B.N.A. Act puts the emphasis on bilingualism for French and English alike, practical economic reasons, in a predominantly English-speaking business environment in North America and throughout the free world, seems to put the responsibility on the French Canadians to learn English, rather than the rest of Canada to learn French. However, having recognized this, I still think there is much to be said for as many Canadians as possible becoming fully bilingual.

### Communities

IN respect to the impact of industrialization on communities, Conference study included such topics as town planning and housing, leis-



One of the attractive housing developments seen by Conference members in their tour across Canada. Note unsightly wiring is placed underground.

sure activity and recreation, local government and civic welfare.

My impression is that Canada has turned a corner in the planning field. I was pleasantly surprised to learn how much is being accomplished in the field of town planning and housing. There are, of course, many communities which have paid little or no attention to this field of endeavor, but there are others that are making great strides forward. Good planning seems to reflect active and aggressive planning boards and professionally trained staff. Their action has checked unsightly and problem-riddled urban sprawl, cleaned up old tenement areas, led to zoning and to establishment of more suitable and attractive housing and multiple dwelling units, overcome traffic congestion, and resulted in the best location for factories, schools and recreational areas. They are eliminating unsightly overhead wiring, developing natural beauty spots, and removing or relocating railway tracks and facilities that are almost invariably an eye sore. These and many other moves certainly make a community a much easier, more attractive and pleasant environment in which to live and work. While much remains to be done, a good start has been made in

scores of towns and cities across the nation.

The group I was associated with throughout the Conference noted in particular the general lack of class distinction in the Canadian community. They observed that the workman on the bench enters into the same type of recreational pursuits as the office manager or plant superintendent in the factory where he works. They often play golf at the same club, have cottages at the same beach, and live on the same street in the community. They also enjoy the same living conveniences, home hobbies and pursuits, and even an occasional trip abroad.

Finally, I detected an obvious lack of co-ordination in the agencies that provide civic welfare assistance, and often a complacent, "let Joe do it" attitude among citizens about local government.

The main lesson to be remembered about our community life, as Prince Philip pointed out, is that expediency is a bad way of working for the future. Only careful study, careful planning and resolute execution, all the time and not just in fits and starts or whenever there is a crisis, can prevent the worst mistakes and the worst results of industrialization.

v

## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### SFU BOARD MEETS

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union Board of Directors met recently to make plans for the organization's annual meeting to be held in Saskatoon, December 4-7. The Board also heard reports from the SFU Education Director, Frank Dietz, on the country workshops being planned for the winter months, from Junior President Bev. Currie on forthcoming recreational workshops, and from Senior Vice-President Roy Atkinson on marketing board studies by the SFU Commodity Committee.

J. B. Brown, president of Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd., spoke to the directors on the new CCIL distribution and service depot program, pointing out that it will bring every farmer within 25 miles of a central service depot when completed next year.

The SFU directors passed two resolutions. One expressed support of a request made by the National Farmers Union to have the Federal Government put acreage payments on a permanent basis. The other called on the CBC to carry National Farm Radio Forum programs on the television network.

well informed on the issues of the election. An informed voter, Mrs. Taylor thought, would be an anxious voter. An uninformed member of the electorate cannot vote intelligently and is therefore often uninterested.

### CFA AND NFU LEADERS GET TOGETHER

Early last month executive members of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the National Farmers Union met in Saskatoon to discuss relations between the two organizations. The meeting was held in the interests of "providing a strong, effective and united voice for Canadian farmers."

In a joint statement following the meeting the presidents of the two organizations reported that "a frank and friendly discussion" had been held on the desired aims and objects of organization. Early agreement on the need for a strong united voice and on fundamental objectives was reached. The meeting considered the structure and financing of farm organization, and a good deal of attention was given to roles of various types of organizations now in existence.

The meeting was held at the invitation of the CFA Board of Directors which was instructed by the organization's annual meeting last January to work with the NFU in studying ways and means of co-ordinating the activities of the two organizations. The first meeting was exploratory in nature. A further one is planned for mid-February of 1963.

## Letters

### Wants Information

... What we would like to see in your paper are articles on operating a farm of 100-150 acres from which the milk is shipped to manufacturing plants for a price running at about \$2.50 per 100 lb. of milk. Nearly always the articles in farm publications are based on \$4 milk or over.

With this in mind, how do you raise calves and make them pay

when calf-starter costs \$6 per 100 lb.? How do you feed cows in a profitable way? What do you grow on the land available for grain, etc.? These are the kind of questions that keep coming up and that no farm paper ever mentions. Such things are important to all farmers in cheese and cream producing areas. Could your paper answer them for me and many others?

"A READER",  
Demorestville, Ont.

We're going to try.—Ed.  
(Please turn to next page)

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Hi FOLKS:

I was in the milking parlor doing some measuring when Ted Corbett walked in.

"Time to measure is BEFORE you build something," he commented.

"Nothing's so good it can't be improved," I retorted. "As a matter of fact, I've been reading up on these herringbone milking parlors. Seems to me I could squeeze in a few more cows if I changed my stall arrangement a bit. The trend nowadays is to put more critters into less space and get more efficiency."

"Speaking of space," said Ted, "reminds me of a visit my cousin Dunk paid to the offices of one of these big oil companies. He had to see one of their junior executives about a pipeline right-of-way through his farm."

"Well sir, when he got through the door he found himself in a plush lobby with a line of potted plants flanking him on each side. At the far end of this shelterbelt sat a girl receptionist reading a

magazine. She told him to take an elevator to the seventh floor."

"When he got off there, Dunk found a still bigger space housing another lone receptionist. She asked him to wait while she phoned.

"As he waited, Dunk did some rapid calculating. Figuring about 1,000 sq. ft. renting at, say, \$4.50 per sq. ft., this office was costing somebody \$4,500 a year."

"My house has 1,000 sq. ft. of floor space," I observed.

"Well sir," Ted continued, "that girl called another girl in an office that was even bigger yet. Then the second girl phoned the junior executive's secretary to see if her boss was ready to see Dunk. Compared to the two reception offices though, this place was really crowded. There were three girls in it."

"Did your cousin figure the cost of this one too?"

"Yep, about \$5,400 a year," Ted nodded. "But that wasn't the end of it, no sir. A third girl was then called to take Dunk to the executive's secretary, who finally ushered him in to see her boss."

"What was his office like?"

"Well, this place was a mite smaller—no more than twice the size of your milking parlor, I'd say. My cousin figured the rental wouldn't be much more than \$3,500."

"What bothers me is all this fancy space housing seven people who didn't appear to be doing much of anything," said Ted. "Here you have a bunch of fine critters who produce about 10,000 pounds of milk and 550 pounds of butterfat apiece per year, and you're talking of crowding them. Ain't you just a little ashamed of yourself?"

"I'd sure hate to imagine what the price of milk would be if we tossed our money around like that," I snorted.

"I'd kind of like to see what the price of gas would be if they didn't toss their money around like that," Ted said wistfully.

Sincerely,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

## LETTERS

(Continued from page 57)

### We're at Fault

. . . There is a fault in your magazine. Why is it that you don't champion the 100-acre farmer on the back concession? Is your magazine only the mouthpiece of big business, many of whom wouldn't exist but for the farmers? Is it not time the farmer got a square deal? Or are we moving toward larger farms like the collectives in Russia where the individual kulak was ruthlessly eliminated? Remember it was the farmers who opened up the country and the farmers who are the backbone of the nation.

J. J., R.R. 2, Milton, Ont.

### The New Addition

. . . I am pleased to see the something new that has been added to your good farm paper, namely, The

Very Rev. M. L. Goodman page. We need more of such content in our papers to remind us of the most important side of life. Keep up the good work—more power to you and Reverend Goodman.

MRS. E. LINDSAY, Provost, Alta.

Let me take this opportunity to congratulate you on the new column appearing in the September issue "Let's Think It Over." Reverend Goodman did a good job of making us think it over. Keep it up. My only regret is that the paper doesn't come more often.

MRS. EUGENE S. KING, Aden, Alta.

### A Love for Horses

I like your magazine very much and look forward to receiving it. Would you please put in some pictures of heavy horses, and some reports from the Exhibitions about them.

CHARLES FARIS, Aylmer, Que.



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